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42 Years of Seed Service

SHENANDOAH VALLEY

SEED *News*

1911

1953

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U. S. Department of Agriculture



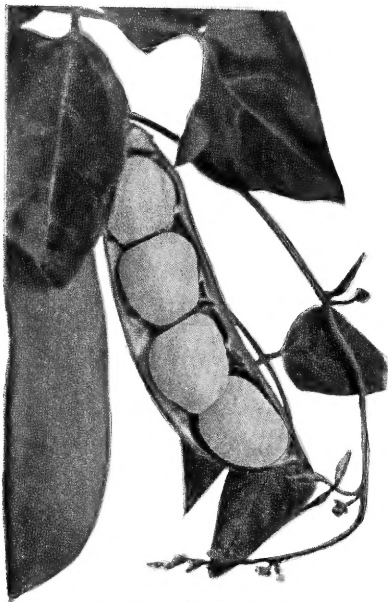
WETSEL SEED COMPANY

HARRISONBURG • VIRGINIA

Selection of Best 6 ALL-AMERICA WINNERS

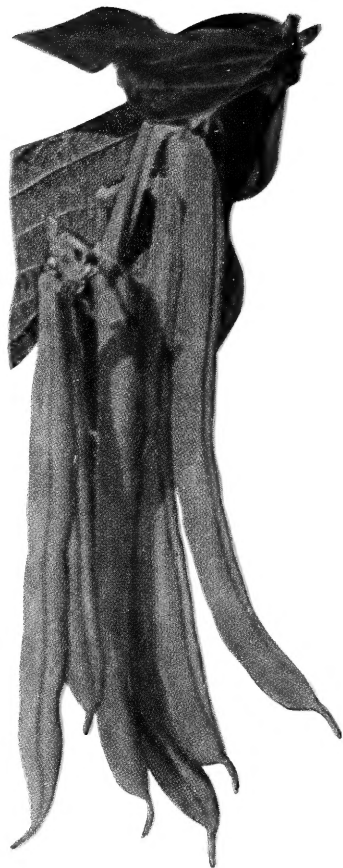
WHAT ARE ALL-AMERICA WINNERS?

Flowers and vegetables designated as All-America winners are especially recommended. These are the varieties that have proved their worth in competition with other new sorts in outdoor trial gardens over the United States and southern Canada. Here they are grown over a two-year period and are examined several times by a committee of experts who judge their performance, usefulness and desirability under the various soil and climatic conditions. The ratings of these judges form the basis for giving the All-America awards. If none of the new varieties come up to the high standards set by the All-America jury, the awards are withheld for that year. Consequently, the All-America award has come to be a symbol of excellence.



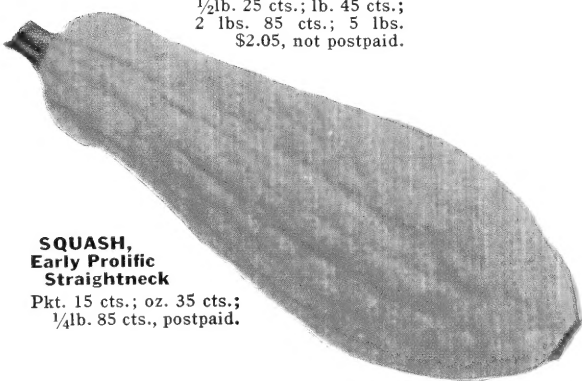
BUSH LIMA BEAN
Fordhook 242

1/2 lb. 25 cts.; lb. 45 cts.;
2 lbs. 85 cts.; 5 lbs.
\$2.05, not postpaid.



BUSH BEAN,
Topcrop

Becoming increasingly popular as a home-garden variety. Deliciously tender; bears heavily for a long time. 1/2 lb. 30 cts.; lb. 55 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$2.40, not postpaid.



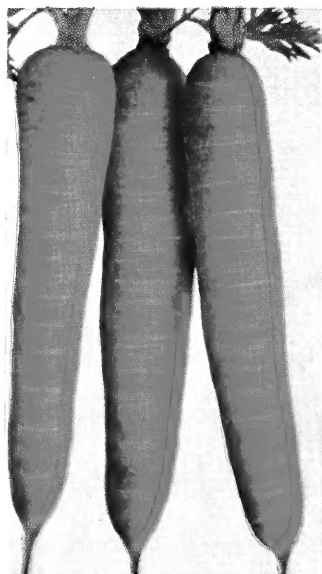
SQUASH,
Early Prolific
Straightneck

Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 35 cts.;
1/4 lb. 85 cts., postpaid.



RADISH, Cherry Belle

Pkt. 15 cts.; 1/2 oz. 25 cts.;
oz. 40 cts.; 1/4 lb.
\$1.00, postpaid.



CARROT, Imperator

Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/2 oz. 20 cts.; oz.
35 cts.; 1/4 lb. 90 cts., post-
paid.

The eleven vegetables illustrated and listed here have not only been All-America award winners—but they have been chosen as the best All-America varieties of the past several years.

SPINACH, America

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; 1/4 lb. 50 cts.,
postpaid.

CUCUMBER

Early Sure Crop Hybrid

Pkt. (40 seeds) 30 cts.; 1/2 oz. \$2.50;
oz. \$4.25, postpaid.

LETTUCE, Great Lakes

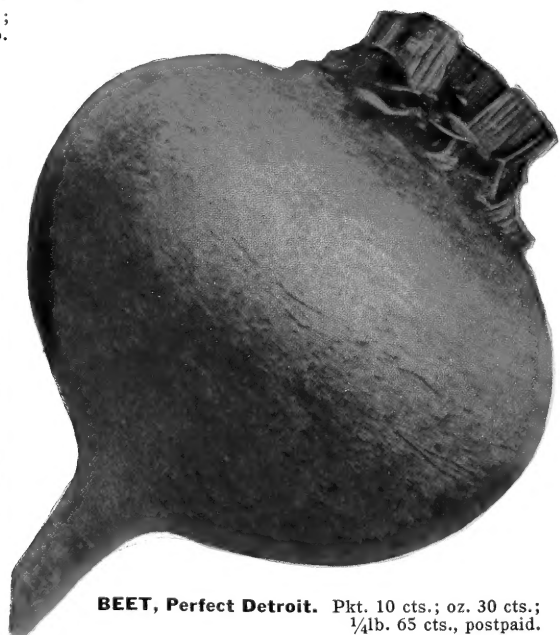
Pkt. 15 cts.; 1/2 oz. 40 cts.; oz. 70 cts.;
1/4 lb. \$1.80, postpaid.

SWEET CORN, lochief Hybrid

1/2 lb. 35 cts.; lb. 60 cts.; By mail, add
20 cts. per 1/2 lb., 25 cts. per lb.

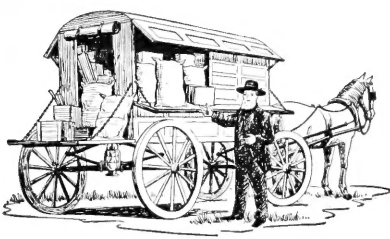
SAVOY CABBAGE, Chieftain

Pkt. 10 cts.; 1/2 oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.;
1/4 lb. 90 cts., postpaid.



BEET, Perfect Detroit. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.;
1/4 lb. 65 cts., postpaid.

WETSEL SEED COMPANY, Harrisonburg, Virginia



42 YEARS OF SERVICE



Founder

A year ago, we paused here to comment on the completion of 40 years of seed service and to hail the beginning of the fifth decade. We contended that the previous 40 years had witnessed greater and more extraordinary and more far-reaching economic and scientific changes than all previous history; that, as a consequence, these past forty or so years had been accompanied by more general disturbance, dislocation, mental confusion, fear—even despair and want—than any comparable period of the past; finally, that we were generally optimistic concerning the future—in terms, of course, of decades and longer periods of time. We reasoned that with the many revolutionary changes already in effect the future promised to become relatively and progressively stable. It will, of course, require a decade or more to even begin to confirm or refute this big prophecy, so we ask you to refrain from hasty criticism. But, barring the termination of civilization by atomic weapons or something worse, we can virtually guarantee confirmation, for our children at least.

This is pretty deep and idealistic “stuff” and many will say that it has no place in a seed catalog. But what is more important than the future that we face? The answer being obvious, what greater service can we render here than to tell you of our abiding conviction that a better social and economic future is in prospect?

BUT THERE IS MORE!

As vital and significant as are the revolutionary changes mentioned above, and their almost certain consequences, they are definitely overshadowed by another current factor to which we now direct your attention. This factor applies more directly to our own country than it does to the world, because no other country in the world is so well situated in this regard.

We are talking about that thing called “money,” than which there is nothing more important as an ingredient of the economic structure. For no national economy, however large or small, and irrespective of all other factors, can be sound, dynamic or stable *without an adequate supply of money*—of both the domestic and international species.

The domestic variety consists of currency and bank deposits in the main, while the international species consists of gold (and, of course, goods, which serve as money in international payments—but we are here discussing raw money). The essential and vital difference between these two kinds of money is apparently known or understood by only a small number of persons.

The common cry, even in high political and financial quarters, is that “money is money, isn’t it?” The correct answer to that bit of wisdom(?) is an emphatic NO—just as a *debt* is not a debt,

as is the common belief. There are four different kinds of debt, each being as different from the other (for practical purposes) as charcoal is from cheese.

Now for the essence of what we want to say here, and we want to say it because it is so important and because it forms the base of our broad, unwavering optimism regarding the future. Here it is! This nation is *blessed* with an adequate supply of money, both domestic and international. And don’t let *anybody* persuade you that it is *unsound* money—that, as many politicians, demagogues and economic illiterates say, it is “phony” money. It is the soundest and most eagerly sought money in the entire world!

Admittedly, a dollar won’t buy as much as it used to, but who wants it to buy as much as it formerly did? Only those whose income is *stationary* and to them we extend our deep sympathy, but they represent a very small minority. A vast majority of people have something to sell, in the form of either goods or services, and who would want to give as much of either for a dollar as was formerly necessary?

Now get hold of and retain this, if you don’t remember anything else that we’ve said! We have in this country—certainly for the first time in the twentieth century and probably in all history—an *adequate* supply of money. Never before has it been possible for a soundly managed business enterprise or any person with integrity and sound morals to satisfy its money needs, at almost any banking institution, without delay.

That *you* know to be true! *Because* it is true, the private debts that were made in the past and those that will be made for some years to come can be serviced and liquidated pretty much on schedule.

We enjoy many other blessings in this country, but all of them would go for naught were it not for an adequate supply of money; for money serves almost the identical and indispensable function to a nation’s economy that blood does to human and animal life.

There were many other things that we wanted to say, but spaces forbid. It is hoped that you will get a lift from what has been said. But remember this! The steady and substantial expansion of the money supply of recent years, which made so many firms and persons rich and caused them to think they were very smart, is substantially, if not entirely, finished. From here on, in order to succeed, everybody is going to have to *manage* well—that is, operate efficiently and economically.

WE DO NOT PAY THE POSTAGE

When making out your order, please bear in mind that the prices quoted in this catalog do not include postage, except where specifically marked “Postpaid.”

For all items not marked postpaid—up to the third zone—include for postage and handling, as follows:

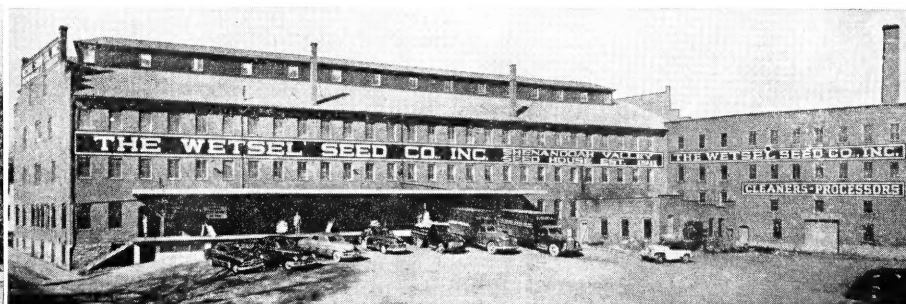
For 1 pound.....	\$0 20
For 2 pounds.....	25
For 3 pounds.....	28
For 4 pounds.....	31
For 5 pounds.....	34

For each additional pound add 3 cts.

WARRANTY CLAUSE: The Wetsel Seed Co., Inc., warrants to the extent of the purchase price that seeds or bulbs sold are as described on the container, within recognized tolerances. Seller gives no other or further warranty, expressed or implied.



West Market Street Store, Office, Warehouse, looking north, on U. S. Route 33, ½ block from intersection of Route 11. Three floors visible from east side.

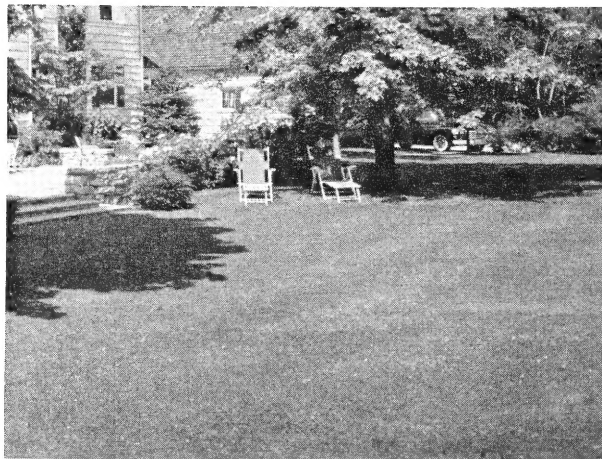


Gay Street Warehouse, devoted to the storage of seeds and other merchandise and cleaning of grains and grass seeds.



WETSEL'S *Famous* Lawn Grasses

"THE BEST FOR VIRGINIA"



The Value of a Good Lawn

You need hardly be reminded of the advantages of a good green, vigorous, tough lawn around your premises. It is the very essence of beauty. It stimulates one's pride and enhances the value of one's property. No home is complete without it. Even a modest home looks well if surrounded by a healthy lawn, and without it a high-priced house never shows to advantage.

A good lawn is comparatively easy to make and inexpensive. To be sure, it requires some work and general attention as well as some expense even after it has been established. But compared with the

cost of a home and the advantages that it affords, the amount of energy and money needed are both small. It is not nearly so difficult or expensive to make a good lawn as some high-powered folks would have you believe. Remember, the cost of doing business at long range is very high; such seed houses have to charge more than those who distribute over a smaller area.

GREEN ISLAND



There is no such thing as a "lawn" seed. Any lawn grass—no matter where you get it, or what you pay—is a mixture of grass seeds. Some of the component parts serve only to retard or prevent the growth of weeds until the more permanent grasses can get started and acquire a firm hold on the soil.

Our Green Island lawn grass is a mixture that is based on the experience and technical information acquired over a period of 40 years. We don't believe it is possible to make a better lawn grass than our Green Island brand. You can—and very likely would—pay a great deal more for top quality lawn seed, but the quality of the higher priced seed is no better, we can assure you.

We do not claim that Green Island is the best seed in the world. Such a claim would be both ridiculous and unethical, for there are probably hundreds of persons in the country who know as much as we do about what is required to make a good lawn. We do claim that there is none better. We know that you would pay a lot more for most of the best grades of seed. And remember, all of our mixtures are designed for this area, not for a great range of states where soil and climate vary so much. Lb. 97 cts.; 5 lbs. \$4.85; 10 lbs. \$9.32; 25 lbs. \$22.69.

How to Make a Lawn

To make a good lawn you need three basic things. First, reasonably good soil—the richer the better, of course, but a lawn is possible even on rather poor soil. In any event, a good seed bed free of clods should be prepared. Second, the soil needs some fertilizer, even after the lawn is established. For best results a lawn should have at least one application each year and preferably two—spring and fall. You just can't have a good lawn unless you feed it. Any fertilizer is better than none, but the best and cheapest in the long run is a complete plant food like Vigoro. (See next page for details.) Finally, you need good seed. That is, you should have seed of high purity and good germination, with low weed content. You need have no fears about these requirements when you use Wetzel's lawn grasses. We yield to no other seed house as regards quality.

MERION (B-27) BLUE GRASS

A newly developed strain of Blue Grass that was recently released after years of testing by the Green Section of the U. S. Golf Association and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, working together in an effort to produce better turfs.

Twelve years of testing and observing Merion at Arlington Turf Gardens and the Bureau of Plant Industry have shown this strain to be vastly superior to ordinary commercial Blue Grass in resistance to leaf spot and weed invasion, growth habits, rate of spread, vigor, quality and appearance, heat and drought tolerance and in certain other respects.

It promises to supplant ordinary Blue Grass for lawn mixtures as soon as a commercial supply of Merion is available. Lb. \$4.45.

Wild White Clover

(Prevents Growth of Crab-Grass)

Considerable noise has been heard during the last year or so to the effect that Wild White Clover is very effective in "killing crab-grass." What is really meant, of course, is that a good stand of this Clover will "prevent the growth of crab-grass."

Our experience and observation have been limited, but we do know that crab-grass cannot stand much competition from other grasses. We, therefore, commend wild White Clover to you for "control" of crab-grass. Lb. \$1.25.

Wetzel's Park Lawn Grass

Our Park Lawn Grass is designed for large areas—a lot at the rear of a home or somewhat removed from the yard that surrounds the house, where because of the large space involved the cost of seeding must be held down to a certain level. It is made for what the name implies—a "park," where the requirements are somewhat less than for a lawn directly connected with the home. As a matter of fact, it is suitable for your front yard; some customers use it for that purpose and are well pleased, although we believe that the Green Island is well worth the difference in price because you will get a better lawn from it in a shorter space of time. Lb. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.43; 10 lbs. \$6.68; 25 lbs. \$16.20.



Wetzel's Shady Lawn Grass



At best, it is a difficult task to hold a good stand of grass in shady spots, especially in places with northern exposure where the sun can't even occasionally penetrate. Such spots are, as you know, usually cool and damp. You can keep them satisfactorily covered and prevent the growth of unsightly weeds by frequent applications of a mixture of grasses that are more resistant to shade. This is especially true where an occasional light application of a complete plant food like Vigoro is given. For Vigoro positively contains every element necessary to plant life, and certain of its elements at least partially compensate for the lack of sunshine. Wetzel's Shady Lawn Grass is designed and compounded for the dark spots where it is so difficult to keep the ground even covered. Lb. 91 cts.; 5 lbs. \$4.40; 10 lbs. \$8.57; 25 lbs. \$20.76.

If Ordering By Mail, Add 20 cts. for the first pound and 3 cts. for each Additional Pound



Add "VIGORO BEAUTY" to Your LAWN, FLOWERS and SHRUBS

Enthusiastic gardeners everywhere attribute much of their success to Vigoro.

Vigoro, made by Swift & Company, supplies all growing things with the vital nourishment they require to attain finest growth and beauty.

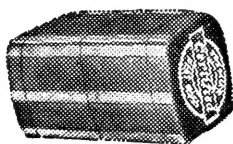
You'll prefer using Vigoro because it's clean, odorless, sanitary, and easy to use, as well as economical.

The makers of Vigoro describe it as a complete plant food, and they are correct, for it contains thirteen elements, as compared with the four that are in ordinary commercial fertilizers even with the same chemical analysis.

But we personally regard Vigoro as a "wonder" plant food. For we have recently observed some results on our own lawn that were truly breath-taking. We actually had results in growth and color of grass in *six days* that we would have been happy to obtain in six weeks or even six months. You just can't conceive of what Vigoro will do until you have tested it. Some folks say it will burn your grass. Of course it will if applied too heavily (but only for a short time; the grass will soon overcome the burn), but any fertilizer will do that. There is no more reason for applying it too heavily than there is for taking an overdose of medicine. Besides, its potency only proves that you are "getting something for your money." Vigoro is good for all plant life—grass, shrubs, trees, gardens and field crops. In the end it is cheaper than ordinary fertilizer.

PRICES OF VIGORO ON REQUEST

Peat Moss, Horticultural



Here is another wonderful product—different from Vigoro, of course, but what it will do to your soil is truly remarkable. Proof of its merit is found in the fact that virtually no nurseries or greenhouses are ever without peat moss. It is common for a nursery to use up to ten carloads a year. The manager of one large nursery told us, "We just couldn't get along without peat moss."

Peat Moss mulches your soil and literally acts as a sponge to absorb moisture until needed. It prevents soil from baking and finally decomposes and becomes humus, which practically all areas and kinds of soil badly need. Every flower and vegetable garden, even truck patches and larger areas, should have an occasional application of Horticultural Peat Moss. Full bale, about 10 bus., \$4.50, all F.O.B. Harrisonburg and subject to change.

COMPO Compost Developer

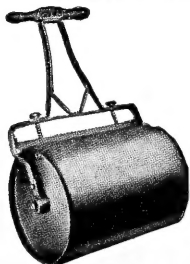
Makes rich organic manure.
Decomposes waste plant materials.
Helps maintain soil fertility.
Increases garden productivity.
Returns to the soil much that is taken from it.

Inexpensive—Costs Very Little

A 25-lb. carton of COMPO will make up to 1250 lbs. of rich organic manure or fertilizer. COMPO Manure has no disagreeable odor, does not attract flies, keeps indefinitely, and is harmless to domestic pets and animals.

7½-lb. size.....	\$1 25
(makes 375 lbs. of organic manure)	
25-lb. size.....	2 50
(makes 1250 lbs. of organic manure)	
50-lb. size.....	4 50
(makes 2500 lbs. of organic manure)	

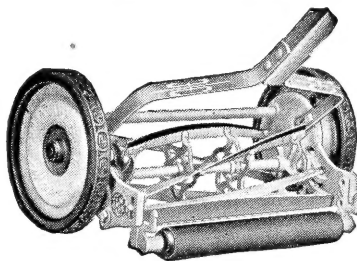
Water Ballast Roller



To increase the weight, add water; to decrease the weight, draw out water.

Size	Weight filled lbs.
14 x 24 in.	175. \$16 50
18 x 24 in.	265. 19 50
24 x 24 in.	420. 23 50

Jacobsen Hand and Power Mowers



For general performance, ease of operation and durability, Jacobsen Mowers have been tops in this area for a long time. They are not cheap but are worth the price.

Power Mowers

Reel Type. 21 in. Pacer.....	\$119 00
Reel Type. 21 in. Queen.....	149 50
Reel Type (Rear Wheel). 21 in. Manor inc. Fed. Tax.....	192 50
Reel Type. 26 in. King.....	335 00
Rotary Disc. 18 in. inc. Fed. Tax....	99 00
Rotary Disc. 25 in. inc. Fed. Tax....	309 00

All prices f.o.b. Harrisonburg and subject to change. Ask for demonstration.

Fertilizers

Rose Food. Specially formulated by the company that makes the famous rose spray, Tri-Ogen. Composed of organic (long lasting) and inorganic (quickly available) materials. Contains elements for producing healthy green foliage, sturdy plants, roots and blooms. 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.00.

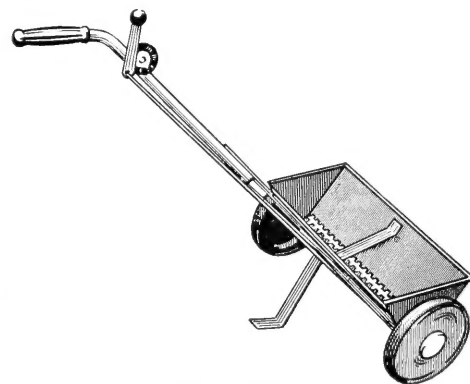
Bone Meal. A safe, effective fertilizer for all purposes. Especially good for roses, lawns, and flowering shrubs. Raw Meal: 10 lbs. 90 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.85; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

Nitrate of Soda. Used when quick action is desired. Enhances foliage of all plants. Lb. 7 cts.; 5 lbs. 30 cts.; 10 lbs. 50 cts.; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100-lb. bag \$3.45.

Sheep Manure. One of the most widely used and safest animal manures in the growing of flowers and vegetables. Price on request (if available).

Brimm. (Top Grade for Potato and Special Truck Crops.) Analysis 5-10-10. Especially prepared by Swift & Co. Has become very popular in recent years. 100-lb. bag \$3.25; 5 bags, \$3.20 per bag.

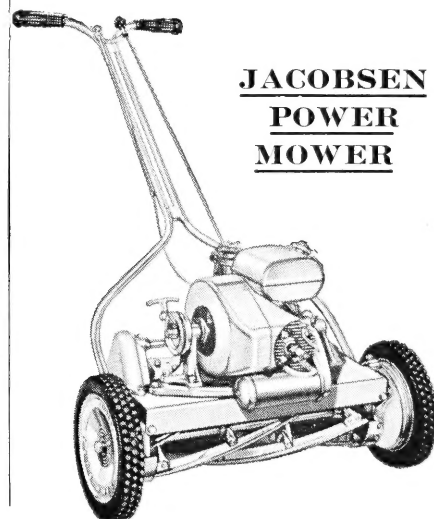
Garden (B-10-10). Also designed for gardens by various companies, from whom we acquire it. Not as highly regarded as Brimm. 100-lb. bag \$2.75; 5 bags, \$2.65 per bag.



Spreaders

16-inch width (Salem).....	\$7 50
18 inch width (Masters).....	10 25
18-inch width (Masters).....	12 95
24-inch width (Masters).....	19 95

JACOBSEN POWER MOWER





WETSEL'S *Dependable* VEGETABLE SEEDS

BEANS

Dwarf or Bush Green-Podded

Plant every two weeks from April to August, at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to a 50-foot row. Sow Beans 3 inches apart, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep, in rows 2 feet apart. Cultivate frequently but never when the plants are wet.

Burpee's Stringless. 54 days. Pods 5 inches long, slightly curved, round, dark green and fleshy. Very popular especially for canning.

Dwarf Horticultural. Snap pods 53 days; green shell Beans 60 days. Plant medium small, thrifty and productive.

Giant Stringless Green-Pod. 56 days. Excellent for market gardeners, shippers, and canners. Pods round, 6 inches long, entirely stringless.

Streamliner. 50 days. A new variety for this section. Has enjoyed increasing popularity in other areas for several years. Flat to thick flat stringless pods. Bush medium size and prolific. Seeds medium size, oval, white.

Stringless Red Valentine. 54 days. A standard early variety. Pods green, round, 5 inches long, stringless.

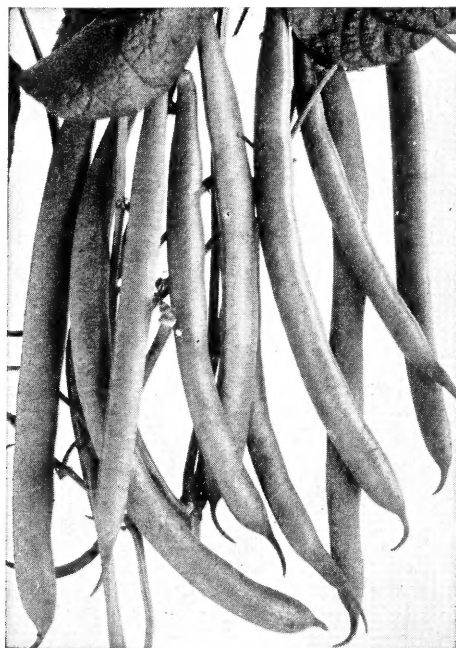
Tendergreen Stringless. 48 days. An excellent early sort for home and market-garden use. Pods round, fleshy, stringless, with many brown seeds which are mottled with light fawn. Plants strong, upright in habit, and yield freely.

Tenderpod. This is the white Bean, with pale pink eye, that has become so very popular among our customers during the past two years. The pod is green and, as the name implies, usually tender. Is also very prolific.

Tennessee Green-Pod (Case-knife). 52 days. Pod the largest, longest, and broadest of any green-pod Bean; not entirely stringless.

Topcrop. 52 days. All-America Winner in 1950. In effect, it is being repeated for 1953, because it is included in the "top six" All-America Winners of the last several years. (See inside front cover.) Our customers regard it as an outstanding early, round-podded Bean for home consumption and nearby marketing. So tender it will not stand shipping.

Wade. All-America Winner for 1952. This alone commends it, because a vegetable (or a flower) must demonstrate outstanding qualities for several successive years in order to win this award. A better shipper than Topcrop, but not so good for home use. Pods 5 to 6 inches, round and well up from ground. Among its virtues is resistance to disease.



BEANS, Tendergreen Stringless

ASPARAGUS	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Mary Washington Seed. (Postpaid).....	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 45	\$1 50
	Doz.	25	50	100
Roots. (Not postpaid).....	\$0 50	\$0 85	\$1 50	\$2 85
BROCCOLI	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Green Sprouting (Postpaid)....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 70	\$2 50
BRUSSELS SPROUTS				
Long Island Improved. (Postpaid)	10	40	1 40	4 50

Dwarf or Bush Wax-Podded Beans

Davis White Wax Stringless. 52 days. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, flat, wide, yellow, of good quality. Good for home use or shipping.

Pencil-Pod Black Wax. 59 days. Pods 6 to 7 inches long, straight, round, absolutely stringless. Seeds black.

Top Notch Golden Wax. 50 days. This is a comparatively new strain of Wax Bean and generally regarded as an improvement over Rustless Golden Wax. Pods are 5 inches long, flat, straight, and yellow. White seed, brown eye.

Pole or Cornfield Beans

Pole Beans are sensitive to cold, and should not be planted until the ground is warm. Use poles 6 to 8 feet long, set firmly 3 feet apart in rows 4 feet apart. If planted in hills, sow five or six Beans in each. May also be planted with corn.

Kentucky Wonder, Brown-Seeded. 65 days. A profusion of round meaty pods, often 9 to 10 inches long. Very popular.

Kentucky Wonder, White-Seeded. 62 days. Long, brittle, stringless pods, finely flavored.

London Horticultural. 70 days. Short, straight, stringless pods. Dried Beans are fine for winter use.

Red Speckled Cut-Short. 74 days. Long, straight, 4-inch pods thick and crisp when young.

White McCaslan. 65 days. Green pods 8 to 9 inches long, slightly flattened. White seeds.

BEANS, BUSH GREEN-PODDED

If ordered by mail, add for handling and postage: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. 40 cts.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.
Stringless Red Valentine.....	\$0 25	\$0 45	\$0 85	\$1 95
Tendergreen Stringless.....	25	45	85	1 95
Streamliner.....	25	45	85	1 95
Dwarf Horticultural.....	25	45	85	1 95
Sulphur or Brimstone.....	30	55	1 05	2 05
Tenderpod.....	30	55	1 05	2 05
Topcrop.....	30	55	1 05	2 40
Wade.....	30	50	95	2 25
All Other Varieties.....	25	40	75	1 85

BEANS, BUSH WAX

Davis White Wax Stringless....	25	45	85	1 95
Pencil-Pod Black Wax.....	25	45	85	1 95
Top Notch Golden Wax.....	30	50	95	2 25

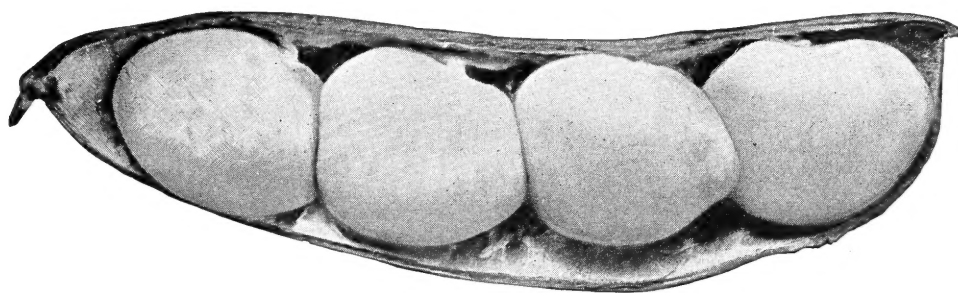
BEANS, BUSH SHELL

White Kidney.....	20	35	65	1 60
Red Kidney.....	20	35	65	1 60
Great Northern.....	20	35	65	1 60
Pinto.....	20	35	65	1 60
Navy White.....	20	35	65	1 60

BEANS, POLE or CORN FIELD (Green Snap)

Creaseback, White.....	25	45	85	1 95
Ideal Black Market.....	25	45	85	1 95
Kentucky Wonder, White.....	25	45	85	1 95
Kentucky Wonder, Brown.....	25	45	85	1 95
Creaseback, Striped.....	25	45	85	1 95
All Other Varieties.....	30	50	95	2 25

For Larger Quantities See Price Sheet in Front of Catalog



LIMA BEAN, Fordhook Bush

Pole Wax-Podded Beans

Kentucky Wonder Wax. 70 days. Flat yellow, stringless pods.

LIMA BEANS

Lima Beans are very susceptible to cold and seeds should not be planted until the ground has become thoroughly warm. They should be sown on well-enriched land, with the rows 3 feet apart, placing the Beans 6 inches apart in the row. Plant about 1½ inches deep, ½ pound to 50 feet of row.

Bush Varieties

Burpee's Improved Bush. 75 days. Produces large pods which contain 4 or more thick Beans. The dry Beans are flat, greenish white.

Fordhook Bush Lima. 75 days. Thick, meaty pods containing 3 or 4 seeds. Both the green shell and the dry Beans are large and plump.

Fordhook Baby Lima. 70 days. Bush about 14 inches high, erect and runnerless. Dark glossy green pods 2½ inches long, with 3 or 4 Beans. Excellent for canning.

Henderson's Bush (Baby Lima). 65 days. A popular canning variety. Pods contain 3 or 4 seeds. Dry Beans are white.

Fordhook 242. Has become increasingly popular among our customers. Proof of its outstanding qualities is the fact that it was selected as one of the outstanding All-America Winners of the last decade. (See inside front cover.) This explains why our sales have been rising each year.

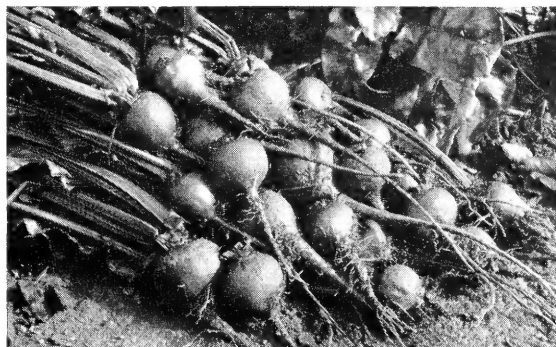
Pole Varieties

King of the Garden. 88 days. An improved strain of the large white Pole Lima. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, containing 4 or 5 large Beans of good quality.

Red-speckled Pole. 88 days. Large flat Bean. Very prolific and of excellent quality.

Sieva or Carolina. 75 days. Popular pole Butter Bean, with pods 3 inches long. Early, prolific, and of excellent quality.

Beans are the most important garden vegetables. They contain both Vitamins A and B, are the most nutritious and wholesome. Plant plenty of Beans.



BEETS, Crosby's Egyptian

BEETS

Light, well-fertilized loam is best for growing Beets. Successive plantings at two-week intervals are preferable, using an ounce of seed for a 50-foot row, and 6 to 8 pounds for an acre. Sow in rows 1½ feet apart, and when the plants are about 2 inches high, thin to 3 inches apart. Beet tops are among the most vitamin-rich products of the whole vegetable garden. For winter storage, late Beets may be packed in moist soil in a cool cellar.

Crimson Globe. 69 days. Second early. Globe-shaped; deep crimson.

Crosby's Egyptian. 60 days. Early. Flattened globe-shaped; medium dark-red, tops medium size.

Detroit Dark Red. 68 days. Main-crop variety. Roots round, smooth, deep blood-red. Good for late summer and fall.

Early Blood Turnip. 68 days. Second early. Turnip-shaped, bright red; long tap-root. Used for both early and main crop; desirable for winter use.

Early Eclipse. 65 days. Root globular; flesh bright red, marked with white, fine grained.

White Sugar. 90 days. Large. Excellent for table use or for stock. Heavy yielder.

Perfect Detroit. Dark Red. Another one of the "top six" All-America Winners, listed and illustrated on inside front cover. Has been described as the darkest red and most uniform Beet ever produced. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts., postpaid.

MANGEL-WURZEL or STOCK

BEETS

Sow from April to July, in drills 2 feet apart, thinning to 10 inches apart. Sow 6 pounds of seed per acre.

Golden Tankard. Flesh yellow and inclined to color the milk. Large root, usually larger at the bottom than at the top.

Mammoth Long Red. Flesh white, veined pink. Roots 18 inches long, and 6 inches across, grow half above ground. Often yields 30 to 50 tons per acre.

SWISS CHARD

Sow the seed about an inch apart and an inch deep, in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart. When 3 or 4 inches high, thin to 8 to 10 inches apart. An ounce of seed plants 50 feet of row.

Fordhook Giant. 60 days. Grows to an immense size. Large, fleshy, blue-green, much-crenated leaves of thick texture. Stems pearly white, often 2½ inches wide.

Lucullus. 60 days. In season from early spring to late autumn. The pale green foliage may be used like spinach and the broad white stems like celery. The roots are not edible.

We do not pay postage on Beans. If ordered by mail, add for handling and postage: ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. 40 cts.

BEANS, POLE WAX	½ lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.
Kentucky Wonder Wax.....	\$0 25	\$0 45	\$0 85	\$2 05
LIMA BEANS, BUSH				
Fordhook 242.....	25	45	85	2 05
Fordhook Baby.....	25	45	85	2 05
Cangreen.....	25	45	85	2 05
All Other Bush Varieties.....	25	40	75	1 80
LIMA BEANS, POLE				
Sieva or Carolina.....	25	45	85	2 05
Other Varieties.....	30	50	95	2 25
BEETS. Postpaid.				
All Varieties Table.....	Pkt. \$0 10	Oz. \$0 20	¼ lb. \$0 50	
All Varieties Stock.....	10	15	35	
SWISS CHARD. Postpaid.				
Both Varieties.....	10	20	50	

For larger Quantities See Price Sheet in Front of Catalog.



CABBAGE

Start indoors in January or February, and transplant to the open ground, setting the plants 18 inches apart in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart. An ounce of seed will produce about 2000 plants. For fall crops, the seed may be sown directly in the row. Plenty of nitrogen-rich fertilizer and frequent cultivation are necessary.

All Cabbage seed sent postpaid

First-Early Varieties

Charleston Wakefield. 72 days. Seed selected from the best Early Jersey Wakefield, but heads will average about 50 per cent larger. Pointed heads with dark green outer leaves.

Copenhagen Market. 65 days. Heads 6 to 7 inches in diameter, weighing 3 to 3½ pounds. Firm and tender. An early round-head variety.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. 72 days. Heads dark green, flat, solid, and of good size.

Early Jersey Wakefield. 64 days. Compact, pointed head. Can be planted closer than most varieties.

Golden Acre. 64 days. Heads round, about 9 inches in diameter, firm, bright green in color.

Jersey Queen. 64 days. Identical with Early Jersey Wakefield, except that it is wilt-resistant.

Marion Market. Yellows-resistant strain of Copenhagen Market.

Later and Winter Varieties

Danish Ballhead. 103 days. Yellows-resistant. Solid round heads; short stems. Good for winter storage.

Chieftain Savoy. 90 days. All-America Winner in 1938. Has been selected for the coming year as one of top eleven vegetable winners of past years. Flattened globe; very curly; outstanding quality. (See inside front cover for price.)

Wisconsin All-Seasons. 94 days. A yellows-resistant strain of All-Seasons. Head large, flat, and hard, on short stems. Good winter keeper, used extensively in manufacturing kraut.

Wisconsin Hollander No. 8. 105 days. A yellows-resistant strain of Hollander or Danish Ballhead. Yields well on yellows-infested land. Excellent for storing and shipping.

Chinese or Celery Cabbage

Chihili. 75 days. Resembles celery and Cos lettuce, with tall cylindrical heads. For early use, sow seeds in hotbed in February; for later use, sow early in June. Plants mature in from twelve to fifteen weeks; will not stand frost.

Rotenone—Best for Cabbage Worms

The best remedy or preventive known for cabbage worms is a Rotenone product—a dust preparation that contains at least .75% of Rotenone dust. This strength is considered ample. We have two brands that are very popular and effective—Blue Dragon Dust and Niagara Rotenone Dust. See prices in Insecticide section.



CABBAGE, Early Jersey Wakefield

CARROTS

For home use, sow at two-week intervals in rich deep loam, in rows 18 to 20 inches apart. When plants are a few inches high, thin to 2 to 3 inches apart. An ounce of seed plants 100 feet of row; 3 to 4 pounds, an acre.

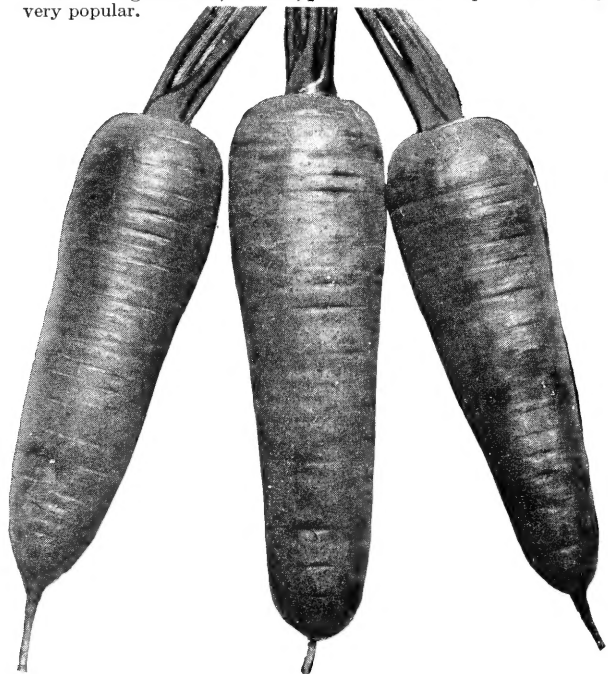
Chantenay. 72 days. Roots 5 to 6 inches long, deep orange-red, smooth, tapering. Fine-grained, tender flesh. Desirable for home and market-garden use.

Coreless. 70 days. Excellent for forcing, as well as for home and market gardens. Tops very small. Roots bright orange, cylindrical, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange, crisp, tender and of fine flavor, practically coreless.

Danvers Half-Long. 75 days. Roots deep orange, longer than Chantenay, crisp, sweet and tender. Good for storing and shipping.

Imperator. 76 days. Well and favorably known among our customers for some years. Has been "highlighted" for 1953 by being selected as one of the top six All-America vegetables in past years. (See inside front cover for illustration and price.)

Scarlet Nantes (Stump-rooted). 63 days. Roots 3 inches long, reddish orange in color, about 1½ inches thick at top. Is becoming very popular.



CARROTS, Chantenay

All Seed on This Page Postpaid

For larger quantities, see price sheet in front of catalog

	Pkt.	½oz.	Oz.	¼lb.
CABBAGE, EARLY VARIETIES				
Charleston Wakefield.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 35	\$1 00
Golden Acre.....	10	25	40	1 20
Jersey Queen.....	10	25	45	1 40
Copenhagen Market.....	10	25	40	1 00
All Other Varieties.....	10	20	35	80
CABBAGE, LATE VARIETIES				
Danish Ballhead.....	10	25	45	1 20
Wisconsin All-Seasons.....	10	30	50	1 30
Wisconsin Hollander No. 8.....	10	30	50	1 30
All Other Varieties.....	10	20	35	80
CABBAGE, CHINESE CELERY				
Chihili.....	10	20	35	80
Celeriac.....	10	55	95	
CARROTS				
Scarlet Nantes.....	10	20	35	90
Imperator.....	10	20	35	90
All Other Varieties.....	10	20	35	70

CAULIFLOWER

Grown like cabbage. Leave 2 feet between plants and 3 feet between rows. When the heads are about 3 inches across, tie up the outer leaves to aid in blanching. An ounce of seed produces about 2000 plants.

Early Snowball. 95 days. An extra-good strain yielding medium-sized, compact heads.

CELERY

Grows best in moist, fertile loam. Sow the seed indoors, and transplant 6 inches apart, with 2½ feet between rows. Use boards, heavy paper, or soil around the plants for blanching. An ounce of seed produces about 5000 plants.

Fordhook-Emperor. 130 days. Dark green foliage and thick stalks, solid and large; golden heart.

Giant Pascal. 135 days. Excellent for fall and winter, for it keeps well. Blanches to yellowish white; stalks solid and crisp, about 2 feet high.

Golden Self-blanching. 115 days. A popular dwarf variety. Blanches easily and matures early. Fine for home gardens.

White Plume. 125 days. Foliage green, tinted white. 18 to 20 inches. Stalk blanches easily to nearly white.

CUCUMBER

Sow seed after danger of frost is past, using eight to ten seeds to hills spaced 3 to 5 feet apart. An ounce of seed plants 50 hills.

A. & C. 68 days. The beautiful straight fruits grow about 10 inches in length and 2½ inches thick, well rounded at the end and dark green throughout. Holds color well when pickled.

Chicago Pickling. 60 days. Fruit large, square ended, rich dark green.

Davis Perfect. 65 days. Fruit dark green with white spines. Disease-resistant. Few seeds.

Early Short Green (Early Frame). 58 days. Small fruits for pickling.

Everbearing. 55 days. Early. Will bear entire season if fruits are kept closely picked. Best for pickling.

Improved Early White Spine. 56 days. Popular market sort. Fruit straight, 8 inches long, bright green with whitish green tips.

Improved Long Green. 67 days. Fruit 12 to 14 inches long, dark green. Standard table variety.

Straight-8. 66 days. Straight, smooth, deep green fruits about 8 inches long. Desirable table variety.

Woodruff's Hybrid. 60 to 64 days. The name is misleading, for this is not really a Hybrid strain. It is, however, a really fine Cucumber and has been very much in demand for several years. Eight to 10 inches long; small seed cavity; superior quality.

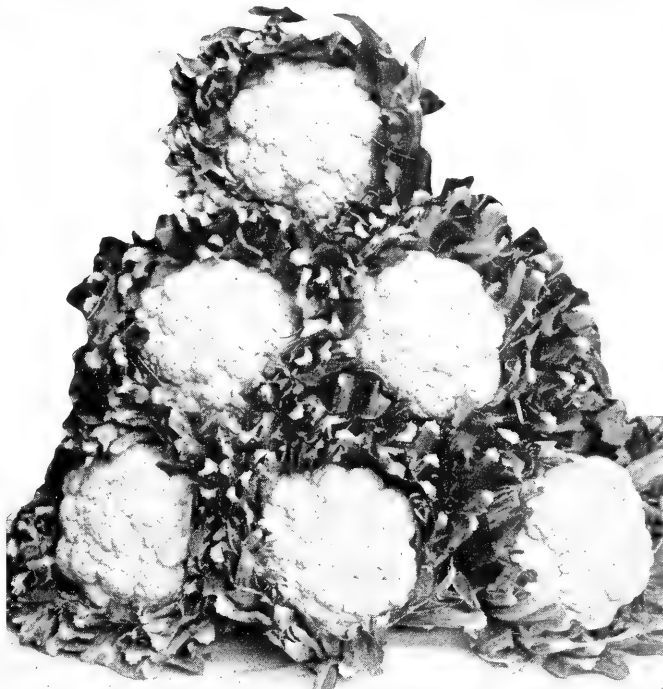
Hybrid, Early Sure Crop. A genuine hybrid strain. Featured in color last year as the All-America Winner for 1951. Again listed on inside front cover as one of top eleven winners in past years. Long and slender, with blunt ends. Can be pickled or sliced. Pkt. (40 seeds) 30 cts.; ½oz. \$2.50; oz. \$4.25.

THREE VARIETIES

Robin's 50 Sante Yorkstate Pickle

These three varieties are all said to be virtually free of mildew.

Pkt. 10c; ½oz. 30c; oz. 50c; ¼lb. \$1.30, postpaid



CAULIFLOWER, Early Snowball

COLLARDS

Sow outdoors and thin or transplant to 2 feet apart. An ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of row.

Georgia or Southern. 75 days. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet tall and produce good greens even on poor land.

All Seed on This Page Postpaid

	Pkt.	½oz.	Oz.	¼lb.
CAULIFLOWER				
Early Snowball.....	\$0 15	\$0 80	\$1 50	
CELERY				
Fordhook-Emperor.....	15	40	75	2 40
Golden Self-blanching.....	15	40	75	2 40
Giant Pascal.....	15	35	65	2 00
White Plume.....	15	40	75	2 20
COLLARDS				
Georgia or Southern.....	10		25	60
CUCUMBER				
Woodruff's Hybrid.....	15	30	55	1 50
A. & C.....	10	20	35	1 00
Straight-8.....	10	20	35	1 00
National Pickling.....	10	20	30	90
All Other Varieties.....	10	15	25	75

For Larger Quantities See Price Sheet in Front of Catalog



CUCUMBER, Robin's 50



SWEET CORN, Golden Cross Bantam

WETSEL'S SWEET CORN

Hybrid and Standard Strains

SWEET OR SUGAR

Plant in well-fertilized land after it has become warm and dry in the spring. Two ounces of seed will plant 50 feet. If in rows, space the seeds 3 inches apart, with 2 feet between rows, and thin the young plants to 10 inches apart. Or plant six seeds to a hill, thin to three plants, and space the hills 2 feet apart each way.

Hybrid Strains

Iochief. 89 days. Latest All-America Sweet Corn winner, having been awarded that honor for 1952. Has been repeated for 1953 by virtue of being included in top eleven vegetables of past years. It is obviously an outstanding yellow hybrid Corn.

Ioana. 87 days. Resistant to drought and wilt. Largely planted in the South and Southeast or wherever worms are likely to infest the crop. The 8-inch ears have 12 or 14 rows of cream-yellow kernels; an especially heavy husk protects the ear from birds and worms.

Country Gentleman. 90 days. A fine variety with ears $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long; slender white kernels set irregularly instead of in rows. The seed we offer is produced from carefully bred selected strains.

Stowell's Evergreen. 93 days. Developed from crossing inbred evergreen lines. Widely grown by market gardeners and canners, particularly in the East. Ears 7 to 9 inches long and 16 or 18-rowed bear white kernels.

Golden Cross Bantam. Wilt-resistant. An excellent producer of 8-inch yellow ears with 10 to 14 rows of kernels. Matures a few days later than Golden Bantam.

Spancross. 66 days. As an extra-early hybrid Sweet Corn, it is probably unexcelled. Because of the short time required for maturity, it is of necessity small in both ear and stalk. But it is deliciously sweet and is ready for eating when the larger Corns are not available.

Tendermost. 83 days. One of the newest hybrid Sweet Corns. Giant kernels and delightfully tender hulls. Ears large, averaging about 9 inches, with 14 to 16 rows. Resists smut and worms.

Tendergold. 77 days. Added to our list this year and will supplant Tendermost next year. Ears 7 to 8 inches long, with 12 to 16 rows of golden, narrow, deep kernels. Very sweet and excellent all-round quality. A hardy strain. Stalks 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

Standard Strains

Country Gentleman. 93 days. Irregular rows of white kernels. A popular late variety for home gardens.

Golden Bantam (8-rowed). About 80 days. Ears 7 to 8 inches, with 8 rows of kernels of high flavor and sweetness. No flag leaves. Stalk $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet. An excellent and well-known strain. Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.20. (We also have the 12-rowed Golden Bantam. Ears are, of course, larger and later in maturity.)

Graham 8-Row (Old Maid's Delight). 93 days. Long slim ear; cob very small. Retains tenderness longer than most Sweet Corns. White kernels. Very popular in this area. Supply very short.

Stowell's Evergreen. 95 days. A superior late variety. Large ears and sweet white kernels.

Pop Corn (Seed)

White Rice. Excellent popping quality. A good producer. Very popular for general use.

South American Yellow. Large, puffy, white. Very fine, large ears

South American Hybrid. The leading hybrid Pop Corn.

DANDELION

For healthful greens or salad. Sow outdoors; thin to 4 inches.

DILL

The herb long used to make dill pickles. Sow seed in the open ground and thin to a foot apart each way. The whole plant is generally used in the pickle brine.

EGGPLANT

Sow the seed early indoors and transplant outdoors in late May. Allow 2 feet between plants and about 3 feet between rows. An ounce produces about 1000 plants.

Black Beauty. 110 days. Early and productive variety bearing about five large, rich blackish purple fruits to a plant.

If ordered by mail, add for handling and postage: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. 40 cts.

CORN, SWEET, HYBRID	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.
Iochief.....	\$0 35	\$0 60	\$0 95	\$2 30
Ioana.....	25	50	90	2 05
Country Gentleman.....	30	55	95	2 30
Stowell's Evergreen.....	30	55	95	2 30
Golden Cross Bantam.....	25	45	85	2 05
Tendermost.....	30	55	1 00	2 25
Spancross.....	30	55	95	2 25
Tendergold.....	30	55	95	2 25

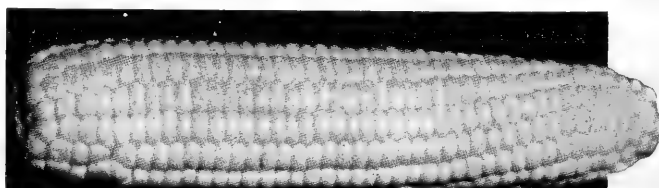
CORN, SWEET, Standard				
Extra Early Adams.....	15	25	45	1 00
Trucker's Favorite.....	15	25	45	1 00
Graham 8-Row.....	25	40	75	1 80
All Other Varieties.....	20	35	65	1 50

POP CORN				
White Rice.....	20	35	65	1 50
South American Yellow.....	20	35	65	1 50
South American Hybrid.....	40	75	1 40	3 25

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
DANDELION. Postpaid.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 35	
DILL. Postpaid.....	10		25	

EGGPLANT				
Black Beauty. Postpaid.....	15	35	60	1 80

For Larger Quantities See Price Sheet in Front of Catalog



SWEET CORN, Iochief



ENDIVE

Sow in March for an early crop and in July for a second one. Space the plants about 8 inches apart in rows 1½ feet apart. Blanching is accomplished by tying the outer leaves over the heart of the plant. An ounce plants 150 feet.

Broad-leaved Batavian (Escarolle). 90 days. Broad, thick ribs. **Green Curled**. 95 days. Finely cut dark green leaves, crisp and tender.

White Curled. 100 days. Rose-tinted ribs and creamy white heart.

KALE or BORECOLE

May be sown from May to September and is not harmed by cold weather. Plants should be about 18 inches apart, in rows 2½ feet apart. An ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Blue Curled Scotch. 55 days. Heavily curled, bluish green foliage with short stems, causing it to lie on the ground. Seldom winter-kills unless temperature goes below zero.

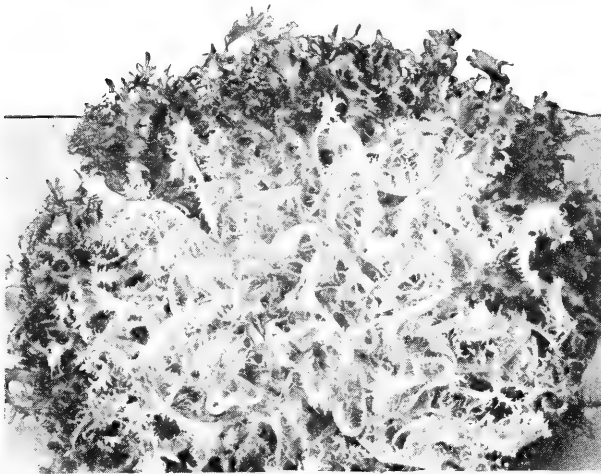
Early Curled Siberian. 55 days. Dwarf, spreading plant that grows rapidly and hence matures early. Large green leaves, curled at ends. Extremely hardy.

Spring Kale. Spring and summer. Plants tall and erect; leaves plain. Grows rapidly, producing quick greens.

KOHLRABI

Plant in early spring, at the rate of an ounce for 200 feet of row. Thin the plants to stand 6 inches apart, in rows 18 inches apart. Use the bulbs while they are young and tender.

Early White Vienna. 55 days. Very early. Smooth white bulbs of medium size, and tender white flesh.



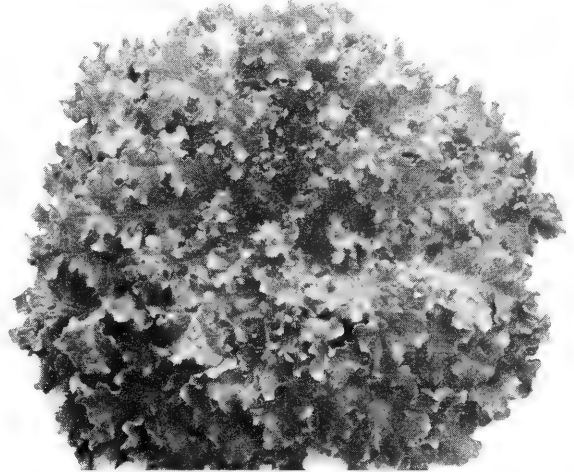
ENDIVE, Green Curled

All Seed on This Page Postpaid
ASK FOR PRICES ON

	Pkt.	½oz.	Oz.	¼lb.
ENDIVE				
Broad-leaved Batavian.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 30	\$0 80
White Curled.....	10	20	30	70
Green Curled.....	10	20	30	70
KALE				
Blue Curled Scotch.....	10		25	65
Early Curled Siberian.....	10		25	60
Spring Kale.....	10		20	40
KOHLRABI				
Early White Vienna.....	15	35	60	1 30
LETTUCE				
Crisp-As-Ice.....	15	25	40	1 25
Great Lakes.....	15	40	70	1 80
Iceberg.....	15	30	45	1 25
Imperial 44.....	15	30	45	1 25
Oakleaf.....	15	30	45	1 25
New York or Wonderful.....	15	30	50	1 30
All Other Varieties.....	10	20	30	80
ROMAINE or COS LETTUCE				
Hick's Hardy White Winter....	10	20	35	80

LETTUCE

Head Lettuce should be spaced about a foot apart, but loose-leaf kinds can be set closer together. Sow in rich soil and transplant. An ounce of seed plants 300 feet of row.



LETTUCE, Salad Bowl

SALAD BOWL LETTUCE

All-America Winner, 1952

Salad Bowl is well named, for a head fills a salad bowl with a perfect rosette of rich green, very decorative leaves. A loose-leaf variety, the prettiest of them all—seems to stand sun much better than Oakleaf. A faster and larger grower, much slower to bolt and of extremely high quality. Leaves are short and closely set, waved and notched, holding their quality, tenderness and fine texture over a long period. This attractive novelty is excellent for home gardens and may be packaged for fancy market trade. Somewhat similar appearance to endive or escarolle. Pkt. 15 cts.; ½oz. 30 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.30, postpaid.

Head Varieties

Big Boston. 76 days. Solid head; leaves tinged bronze at the edges, heart light yellow. Crisp and tender.

Crisp-As-Ice. 74 days. Leaves broad, crumpled and stiff. Head solid.

Great Lakes. 82 days. Firm heads with large leaves and heavy mid-ribs. Withstands heat and sun, is slow to go to seed and very resistant to tip-burn. Also fine for cool weather. An all-time All-America winner. (See inside front cover.)

Iceberg. 84 days. Plants should be well spaced. Extra-large heads light green, tinged brown; hearts very white and sweet. Good for both spring and summer.

Imperial 44. 82 days. Good variety of winter Lettuce. Compact, medium-sized plant, producing a hard and well-formed head, with long leaves.

Improved Hanson. 78 days. Head large, firm, with yellowish green center leaves. Good for midsummer planting.

New York No. 12 (Wonderful). 77 days. A strain of the original New York Lettuce, well adapted to summer weather. Immense heads with outer leaves crumpled and notched; blanches easily.

Oakleaf. 45 days. A beautiful golden green Lettuce of fine form and valuable because it is remarkably slow to shoot to seed. Makes attractive loose-leaf heads during the hottest summer weather; no other variety grows so well at that time of the year. Leaves are broad, deeply lobed like an oak leaf; thick, succulent and tender.

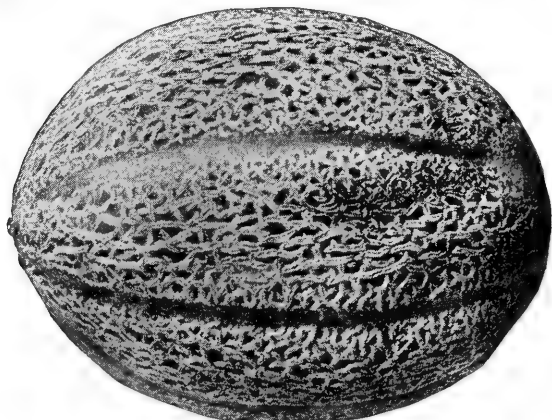
Prize Head. 47 days. Desirable home-garden variety. Leaves broad and frilled, outer ones tinged red, inside ones, green.

Loose-Leaf Varieties

Black-seeded Simpson. 70 days. Light green leaves with frilled edges. Standard home-garden variety.

Early Curled Simpson. 50 days. Popular home-garden Lettuce. Leaves broad, frilled, bright green.

Grand Rapids. 43 days. An early variety adapted to forcing or open ground. Broad, wavy, light green leaves.



MUSKMELON, Rocky Ford

MUSKMELON

Melons grow best in rich, sandy soil. Drop ten to twelve seeds in hills spaced 4 to 6 feet apart. Thin to about three strong plants to a hill. An ounce plants 50 hills; 2 pounds an acre.

Banana. 98 days. A pink-fleshed melon, long, tapered at both ends. Plant vigorous and reasonably hardy.

Cassaba. Hybrid strain. Full size in 120 days. Fruit globular and large 6 to 8 in. Skin yellow and tough. Flesh thick, white, juicy and sweet.

Delicious Gold-lined Rocky Ford. 95 days. A strain of the Rocky Ford with green flesh and gold lining next to the seed cavity. Sweet and spicy; excellent in all respects.

Emerald Gem. 87 days. Yellow flesh. Fruits slightly flattened, of medium size, and desirable for home use.

Hale's Best. 85 days. Fruit oval, heavily netted. Flesh thick, light salmon in color, very sweet. Small seed cavity.

Hearts of Gold (Hoodoo). 88 days. Thick, sweet, orange flesh. Fruits nearly round, with thin but firm rind.

Honey Rock (Sugar Rock). 81 days. Flesh light pink, thick; small seed cavity. Slate-gray rind with coarse netting. Very popular.

Improved Perfecto. 88 days. Pink flesh. Fruits 6 inches or more in diameter, with skin netted, cream-color when ripe.

Large Hackensack. 88 days. Thick green flesh. Fruit large, round, slightly flattened at the ends.

Rocky Ford (Netted Gem). 92 days. Thick, sweet, green flesh; small seed cavity.

Tip-Top. 90 days. Popular market-garden sort. Flesh salmon, sweet and delicious. Fruit large, slightly ribbed.

Muskmelons of choicest quality can be grown with a little extra care by starting the plants in hotbeds, or in pots indoors in the manner described for handling cucumbers. No trouble or effort should be spared in preparing the hills well, and manuring them. Thorough cultivation should be given at all times and abundant water, but the vines should be disturbed as little as possible.

All Seed on This Page Postpaid

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
MUSKMELON			
Hearts of Gold.....	\$0 15	\$0 35	\$0 85
Gold-lined Rocky Ford.....	15	30	80
Rocky Ford (Green Fleshed).....	15	35	85
Pink Pearl.....	15	40	95
Cassaba (Hybrid).....	15	50	1 15
All Other Varieties.....	10	30	80
MUSTARD			
Giant Southern Curled.....	10	25	50
Tendergreen or Mustard-Spinach.....	10	20	45
ONION SEED			
Silverskin.....	15	60	1 60
Sweet Spanish.....	15	60	1 60
All Other Varieties.....	15	55	1 35
ONION SETS			
Bottle or Jug.....	\$0 20	\$0 70	\$4 50
Ebenezer.....	20	70	4 50
Red Wethersfield.....	20	70	4 50
Yellow Globe Danvers.....	20	70	4 50
Silverskin.....	20	70	4 75

Onion Sets shipped at buyer's risk. For postage and handling add for the first pound 25 cts. and 5 cts. for each additional pound.

MUSTARD

Seed may be sown in spring or fall, an ounce to 100 feet of row. Thin to 6 inches apart, in rows 18 inches apart.

Giant Southern Curled. 35 days. Popular in the South, especially for late sowing. Yellowish light green leaves with curled edges.

Mustard-Spinach (Tendergreen). 45 days. Leaves narrow, dark green. Since plants are slow to send up seed-stalks, it can be grown in hot as well as cool weather. Desirable for home gardens.

ONIONS

Start seed indoors and set out the young plants in rich, well-drained soil, after frost is past. They should be spaced 4 inches apart, with 18 inches between rows. An ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Ebenezer or Japanese. 100 days. Flat bulb with yellow skin and white flesh. Keeps well.

Large Red Wethersfield. 100 days. Bulbs flattened, thick, with purplish red skin and white flesh. Does well on poor land. Good keeper.

Prizetaker. 105 days. Extra-large bulb with yellow skin and white flesh. Can be grown to large size from seed.

Silverskin. 105 days. White skin and flesh; mild flavor. A fine table variety, also used for seed and pickling.

Sweet Spanish. Globe-shaped, with small neck. Skin golden yellow; flesh of mild flavor.

Yellow Globe Danvers. 110 days. Medium large, round, solid. Coppery yellow skin and white flesh; small neck. A well and favorably known Onion.

OKRA

Plant after the ground is warm and dry, and space the seed 6 inches apart in the row. Thin to 18 inches apart. An ounce sows 50 feet of row.

Dwarf Green Long-pod. 50 days. Compact plant 2 to 3 feet high, producing dark green pods that remain in good condition until fully matured.

PARSLEY

Soak the seed overnight before planting, to hasten germination. Cover it lightly and protect with bags. An ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Moss Curled. 70 days. Finely cut, dark green leaves, used for garnishing and flavoring. Grows about 8 inches high.

Plain or Single. 70 days. Leaves deeply cut, dark green and flat. Very hardy.



ONION, Yellow Globe Danvers



PEAS, Freezonian

Freezing Pea

FREEZONIAN. 63 days. An All-America Winner. Especially recommended for deep freezing at harvest time, for later use, but is also suitable for immediate cooking. Pod about 3½ inches long, dark green and blunt. Seed is large and wrinkled. Vine 30 inches high and heavy. Plant is wilt resistant. At store: ½ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75. Postpaid: ½ lb. 40 cts.; lb. 60 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$2.20.

PARSNIP

Sow in rows early in the spring and thin to 6 inches apart, with 18 inches between rows. The flavor is improved by leaving the roots in the ground over winter. An ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Hollow-Crown. 100 days. Well-flavored, smooth white roots growing 8 to 10 inches long. Largely grown all over the country.

	Pkt.	½oz.	Oz.	¼lb.
OKRA. Postpaid				
Dwarf Green	\$0 10		\$0 25	\$0 50
PARSLEY. Postpaid				
Both Varieties	15	\$0 20	35	80
PARSNIP. Postpaid				
Hollow-Crown	15	20	35	80

If Peas are ordered by mail, add 20 cts. for first pound and 4 cts. for each additional pound

	½lb.	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.
PEAS, Bush				
Alaska	\$0 20	\$0 30	\$0 55	\$1 15
American Wonder	20	40	75	1 65
Dwarf Gray Sugar	20	40	75	1 65
AA-15	20	40	75	1 65
All Other Bush Varieties	20	35	65	1 35
PEAS, Pole				
Both Varieties	20	40	75	1 65
PEAS, Black Eye		35		1 40



PEAS, Little Gem or Marvel

PEAS

Plant the seed an inch deep and an inch apart in rich, well-drained soil in early spring, and every two weeks after that until June for a succession. Sow it in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, and the rows 2 to 3 feet apart. Smooth-seeded varieties may be planted as soon as the soil is workable, but wrinkled-seeded kinds should not be planted until the ground is warm. A pound of seed sows 100 feet of drill.

Bush Varieties

AA-15. 56 days. A new early sweet type of Pea, which is replacing Alaska in many sections. Regarded as superior in quality. Vine 28 inches high, slender, slightly yellow-green. Pods 2¾ inches long, light green, slender and straight. Seed wrinkled.

American Wonder. 60 days. Short pods well filled with tender, wrinkled Peas. Height 1 ft.

Blue Bantam. 60 days. Market-gardener's variety. Well-filled pods holding 8 to 10 Peas. Very productive and strong growing. Height 15 in.

Dwarf Gray Sugar. 62 days. Heavy producer of broad flat pods which are delicious when cooked. Seed brown and wrinkled. Height 2 ft.

Early Alaska. Wilt-resistant. 58 days. Round dark green pods containing 5 to 8 smooth, tender Peas. Height 2½ to 3 ft.

Early Bird. 60 days. Pods deep green, rather broad, containing 8 or 9 large, semi-wrinkled green Peas. Fine for the home garden. Height 20 in.

Laxton's Progress. 64 days. Vines 1½ feet high, bearing heavy crops of large pods, holding from 8 to 10 wrinkled Peas.

Little Gem or Marvel. 62 days. Vines 15 inches high, bearing round pods in pairs. Large, deep green, wrinkled Peas. Heavy producer.

Nott's Excelsior. 62 days. A popular medium-early wrinkled Pea of excellent quality. Height 14 in.

Pole Varieties

Telephone. 70 days. Long pods containing 8 to 10 large, green, wrinkled Peas of fine flavor. Height 3½ to 4 ft.

Thomas Laxton. 62 days. Rapid-growing vine, reaching 3 feet. Pods long, well filled to the end with cream-colored, wrinkled Peas. Excellent for the home garden.

Blackeye Peas For Table Use

Ramshorn Black Eye. Pure white Peas with black eyes. Wilt-resistant.



PARSLEY, Moss Curled



RADISHES

PEPPERS

Start seed in a hotbed in early spring and transplant the seedlings to the open ground after all danger of frost is past. Set them 18 inches apart each way in land that is not too rich. An ounce of seed will produce about 1200 plants.

Bull Nose. 57 days. A standard variety for home or market. Early and very hardy. Green fruits turning scarlet, prolifically produced.

California Wonder. 120 days. Very large, heavy, and of excellent quality. The meat is thick, of good flavor and withstands shipping. A good variety for stuffing and serving whole.

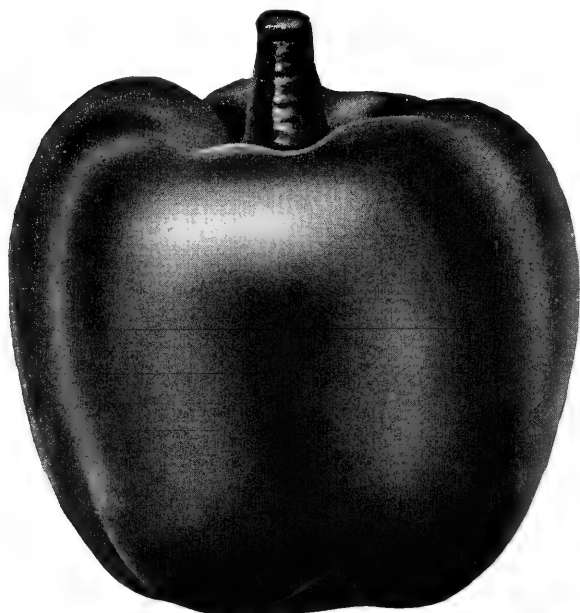
Chinese Giant. 130 days. Small plant, bearing very large fruits, deep green turning scarlet. Popular because of its size and mild flavor.

Long Red Cayenne. 120 days. A hot variety, Long, slender, pointed and twisted fruits, changing in color from deep green to bright red.

Pimiento (Perfection). 130 days. Mild variety with thick flesh, which holds up for a long time. Conical fruits profusely produced.

Ruby King. 110 days. Large fruit with sweet flavor and brilliant color.

Sweet Mountain. 120 days. Plant grows upright. Large fruits, often 6 inches long and 2 inches thick.



PEPPER, California Wonder

PUMPKIN

Plant four to six seeds in hills about 8 feet apart, after all danger of frost is past; or interplant it with corn. Thin to three plants to a hill. An ounce will plant 25 hills.

Cushaw, Green-striped. 115 days. A crookneck variety. Creamy white skin marked with green. Flesh light yellow, coarse but sweet.

Cushaw, White. 112 days. Similar to the preceding but skin pure white. Fruit slightly smaller and with shorter neck.

Kentucky Field (Large Cheese). 108 days. Fruits round, slightly flattened, ribbed. Skin creamy buff; flesh yellow, of fine quality.

King of the Mammoths. 120 days. Often called "Jumbo" because of its size. Specimens may weigh 100 pounds. Excellent both for pies and feeding stock.

Little Sugar (New England Pie). 115 days. Small, round sort with sweet, dry, rich yellow flesh. Ideal for home gardens.

Tennessee Sweet Potato. 110 days. Bell-shaped fruit, with white skin striped green, and creamy white flesh.

Virginia Mammoth. 115 days. Very large, oval fruits that keep well. Thick flesh.

RADISH

To be tender and crisp, Radishes must be grown quickly in rich moist soil. Sow the seed in the open ground, at intervals during the summer, for a continuous crop; or under glass from February to October. An ounce of seed plants 100 feet of row.

Cherry Belle. See inside cover.

China Rose Winter (Scarlet China Winter). 58 days. Half-long stump with deep rose skin and white flesh. A winter variety that should be planted in July or August, to be dug before frost and stored in the cellar.

Crimson Giant. 25 days. Extra-large, globe-shaped Radish 1 to 1½ inches thick, deep crimson outside, with firm white flesh.

French Breakfast. 25 days. Oblong form. Scarlet with white tip, mild and tender.

Long Bright Scarlet. 35 days. Grows 7 to 8 inches long, brilliant scarlet. One of the best.

Long White Icicle. 30 days. Roots 5 to 6 inches long, pure white and mild flavored.

Round Black Spanish. 60 days. Another winter variety. Roots 2 to 3 inches thick, with black skin and pure white flesh.

Saxa. 22 days. For early forcing. Bright scarlet root with exceptionally small top. Highly recommended.

Sparkler, White Tip. 24 days. Globe-shaped root with upper portion carmine-scarlet and pure white tip. Solid, crisp, and sweet.

White Strasburg. 40 days. Roots about 1½ inches thick, often reaching 6 inches in length. Smooth, pure-white skin.

RHUBARB

Set the roots out in the fall, 3 or 4 inches deep and 3 feet apart, in heavily manured ground. Seed should be sown an inch deep in early spring and the seedlings thinned to 6 inches apart, to be moved to their permanent location in the fall. An ounce of seed will produce 500 plants.

Victoria. Standard, very thrifty variety with straight stalks of splendid quality. **SEED.** Pkt. 15 cts.; ½oz. 25 cts.; oz. 45 cts., postpaid. **ROOTS,** 3 for 70 cts.; \$2.50 per doz., not postpaid.

RUTABAGA

Plant in the open ground in late spring and thin the seedlings to at least 6 inches apart, in rows 2 feet apart. The roots keep well through the winter. An ounce of seed sows 100 feet of row.

Improved American Purple-Top. 85 days. Large roots with yellow skin and purple tops; flesh pale yellow, fine-grained. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.20.

All Seed on This Page Postpaid				
	Pkt.	½oz.	Oz.	¼lb.
PEPPER				
California Wonder.....	\$0 15	\$0 50	\$0 95	\$2 25
Chinese Giant.....	15	50	95	2 25
Pimiento.....	15	50	95	2 25
Bull Nose.....	15	50	95	2 25
All Other Varieties.....	15	35	70	1 95
PUMPKIN				
King of the Mammoths.....	10		25	60
Virginia Mammoth.....	10		25	60
Little Sugar (Pie).....	10		25	60
All Other Varieties.....	10		20	50
RADISH				
Cherry Belle.....	15	25	40	1 00
China Rose Winter.....	10		20	50
Round Black Spanish.....	10		20	50
White Strasburg.....	10		20	50
All Other Varieties.....	10		15	60



SALSIFY (Oyster Plant)

Sow outdoors in early spring in light, mellow soil, thinning to 5 inches apart, in rows a foot apart. May be left in the ground all winter, like parsnips. An ounce of seed sows 50 feet of row.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. 120 days. Roots 7 to 8 inches long, with mild, almost white flesh. Good oyster flavor.

SPINACH

Sow seed outdoors in early spring and at ten-day intervals until late April. For a fall crop, sow in August, and for a winter one, in September or October. Thin the young plants to 4 inches apart, in rows 18 inches apart. An ounce of seed sows 100 feet of row.

America. All-America Winner in 1952, and one of the top eleven on inside front cover. Believed to be the longest standing, darkest green and heaviest cropping Spinach of the Bloomsdale type. Stands heat well. Fine for the home garden.

Bloomsdale Long-standing. 45 days. More heavily crumpled than other varieties. Excellent for late sowing to carry over winter.

Old Dominion or Virginia Blight-Resistant. 40 days. Large, dark green, heavily crumpled leaves, crisp and tender. Adapted to fall weather.

SQUASH

Sow seed in early spring, in hills about 4 feet apart for bush varieties, and 6 to 8 feet for the running sorts. Winter varieties should be stored in a warm place. An ounce of seed plants 25 hills of the summer varieties; 20 hills of the winter kinds.

Early Prolific Straightneck. Uniform, bright yellow fruit. Early and very productive. For home and market. Another all-time All-America Winner. (See inside front cover.)

Early White Bush (Pattypan). 55 days. Fine dwarf sort producing many small white Squashes with scalloped edges.

Early Yellow Bush Scallop (Golden Cluster). 60 days. Fruit flat, scalloped, pale yellow.

Golden Summer Crookneck. 52 days. Fruit about 1 foot long, bright yellow, with crooked neck.

Uconn. A bush Table Queen type. Early, heavy producer. Awarded more points than any other vegetable in All-America trials.

Winter Squash

Banana. 110 days. Fruits 2½ feet long and 6 inches across. Shell gray-green; flesh yellow, with small seed-cavity.

Hubbard. 105 days. Most popular Winter Squash. Fruits hard, with warted green skin and yellow flesh of rich quality.

TURNIPS

Sow in early spring, and for winter use make another sowing in mid-summer or early fall. Seedlings should be thinned to stand 4 or 5 inches apart in rows 12 to 15 inches apart. An ounce of seed sows 100 feet of row.

Golden Globe (Amber Globe). 75 days. Flesh yellow, firm, sweet. Best for table use when 3 to 4 inches in diameter.

Purple-top Strap-Leaf. 45 days. Top dark reddish purple, lower portion white; flesh tender and sweetly flavored.

Purple-top White Globe. 55 days. Very popular for home and market gardens. Flesh firm, sweet, fine-grained. Globe-shaped solid roots, purple-red above and white below. Keeps well.

Seven-Top. 45 days. The tops are used for greens. Very popular and a most palatable food.

TOBACCO SEED

Big Oronoko. Pkt. 15 cts.; ½oz. 40 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

All Seed on This Page Postpaid

	Pkt.	½oz.	Oz.	¼lb.
SALSIFY				
Mammoth Sandwich Is.	\$0 15	\$0 25	\$0 40	\$1 45
SPINACH				
America.	10		25	50
All Other Varieties.	10		20	45
SQUASH				
Hubbard.	10		25	60
Uconn.	10		25	60
Early Prolific Straightneck.	15		35	85
All Other Varieties.	10		20	50
TURNIPS				
All Varieties.	10		15	40

SEED POTATOES

MAINE-GROWN (CERTIFIED)

Maine-grown Seed Potatoes are now almost universally used in this area. Only a very few planters use locally grown Potatoes for seed. Results over many years have demonstrated that it pays to buy either Certified or Select Maine stock each year. The net difference in cost is small when compared with average results. Frequently it means the difference between a good crop and total failure.

Chippewa. An origination of the U. S. Department of Agriculture which has consistently yielded higher than Irish Cobbler and Green Mountain in official tests from Maine to Florida. A smooth, light-skinned variety with shallow eyes.

Green Mountain. A heavy producer on almost any soil, but does especially well in the northern sections where there is plentiful rainfall. Smooth, oval, white-skinned tubers, uniformly large in size.

Irish Cobbler. The standard early white Potato on all markets, and continues to lead all others in demand. White-skinned, smooth, round, thick tubers, ready about 10 days earlier than Early Rose. Vigorous vines, not so much affected by blight or drought as most.

Katahdin. This comparatively new variety has gained wide popularity in recent years. A smooth, oval, white variety with shallow eyes, making a fine appearance. A heavy producer doing best on light soil; should not be planted on heavy soil subject to drought. It is without a doubt the best cooking Potato on the market.

Red Bliss or Bliss Triumph. A heavy yielder of mature Potatoes for table use at the earliest possible date. Sometimes called the "Six-weeks Potato."

Sebago. A new blight-resistant Potato originated by the Maine Experiment Station, from a cross between Chippewa and Katahdin. It is a late-maturing variety comparable to Green Mountain in both quality and yield.

Kennebec. A new variety that is gaining friends. Like Sebago and other new sorts, it was developed to resist blight and other diseases that have retarded growth and yield of Potatoes in recent years.

POTATOES, Certified Stock.

All Potatoes F.O.B. here.
Price subject to market changes.

Chippewa.	
Green Mountain.	
Irish Cobbler.	
Katahdin.	
Red Bliss (Six Weeks).	
Sebago.	
Kennebec.	

ASK FOR PRICES

As usual, the Potato market does not warrant the inclusion of prices at the time of going to press. It changes frequently—sometimes once or twice a week.

POTATOES, Select Stock

POTATOES, No. 2 Certified.

Irish Cobbler	
Green Mountain	
Katahdin	

At market price, if available



Germaco Hotkaps

Help you have SURE CROPS 3 weeks earlier

Mature your crops two to three weeks earlier. Get premium prices and bigger yields by protecting your plants with HOTKAPS, patented wax paper cones—miniature hothouses—that keep out frost, rain, wind, birds and insects. They maintain a perfect mulch around each plant, promoting sturdy growth.

Protect crops. Save work and worry.

Millions of HOTKAPS are used every season. Inexpensive to buy. One man can set out 2000 or more per day.

	At Store	Ppd. 2nd Zone	Ppd. 3rd Zone
Roll of 1000 Kaps.	\$17 35	\$18 32	\$18 68
Roll of 250 Kaps.	5 95	6 41	6 47
Roll of 100 Kaps.	3 19	3 44	3 54
Bundle of 25 Kaps.	85	1 09	1 12



TOMATO

Sow seed in hotbeds or flats in February or March; transplant when the plants have four leaves, and when danger of frost is past, set in the open ground. Space the plants at least 3 feet apart each way, and support them with stakes or wires. An ounce of seed will produce about 1500 plants.

HYBRID TOMATO SEED

Hybrid Tomatoes are becoming more numerous and have already acquired considerable popularity. They possess greater vitality and are therefore more resistant to blight and other diseases. This factor also provides better quality fruit. We have:

Stokescross No. 4. (F-2). This is second-generation seed—said to be not quite so good as first generation but plenty good enough.

Burpee's Big Boy. (F-1). More expensive than F-2. Pkt. (30 seeds) 35 cts.

Beefsteak. 90 days. Wilt-resistant. A main-crop variety for home and market gardens. Fruit large, flat, smooth, bright scarlet.

Bonny Best, Certified. 73 days. Standard early, smooth, bright red fruits, ripening to the stem.

Break o'Day, Certified. 70 days. Wilt-resistant. Early and extremely productive. Fruits large, smooth, globe shaped, bright red. Desirable for both home and market use.

Clinton Hybrid. Midseason, very productive. True first generation Hybrid. Plants are large, vigorous, with dense foliage which protects fruits from sun-scald. Fruit large. Will outyield most open-pollinated. 30 seeds for 35 cts.

Early Detroit. 82 days. Fruit nearly globe-shaped, firm, purplish pink. Vigorous, productive vines.

Golden Jubilee. 72 days. Fruits bright orange-yellow, globular, thick-walled. Shape and quality excellent. Mild flavor; makes delicious juice.

John Baer. 73 days. Bright red, smooth, even-ripening fruit. Heavy yielder and extra early.

June Pink. 60 days. The earliest pink variety and in demand on many markets.

Ponderosa, Improved. 88 days. One of the largest Tomatoes. Fruit solid, smooth, and of good quality. Desirable for home use.

Pritchard or Scarlet Topper. 73 days. A recent disease-resistant introduction. Fruit large, smooth, almost round, and carrying the bright scarlet color clear to the stem end. Flesh deep red, with few seeds and no core.

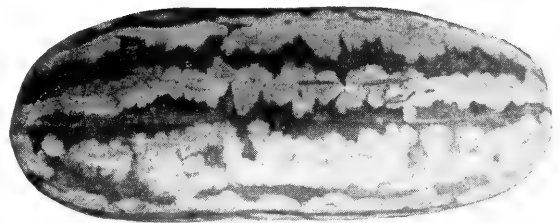
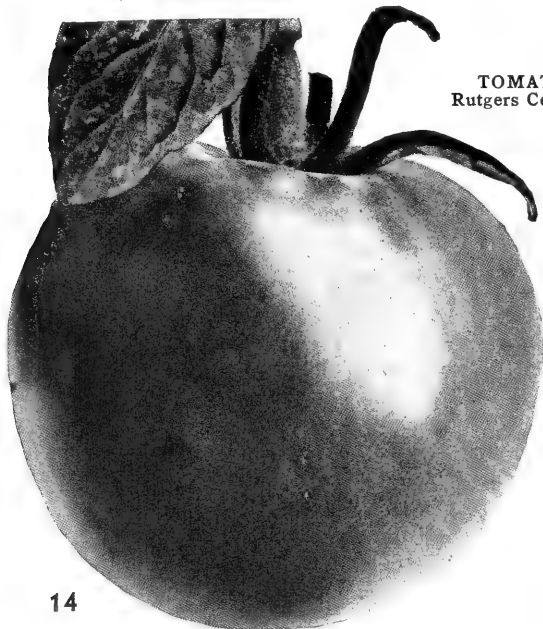
Rutgers Certified. 73 days. Like Marglobe in shape. Ripens from inside out; small seed-cavity, few seeds. Good cropper, excellent for home gardens and for canning.

Southland. About 75 days. Similar in appearance and other characteristics to Marglobe and Rutgers. Its chief virtue is that it has proved to be almost entirely immune to blight, after years of breeding and testing.

Sparks' Earliana. 66 days. The original variety, and a great favorite with all growers. Fruit rich scarlet-red, solid, and of good quality.

Yellow Ponderosa. Fruits in clusters of 3 to 5, large, somewhat flattened; skin and flesh yellow.

TOMATO,
Rutgers Certified



WATERMELON, Congo

WATERMELON

Grown like muskmelons, but the hills should be 8 to 10 feet apart. An ounce of seed plants 30 hills.

Blacklee. 90 days. A new variety bred for wilt-resistance. Long, oval in shape; dark green rind. Crisp, sweet flesh, brilliant red with few black seeds. Average weight is 35 pounds but specimens sometimes weigh 50 to 60 pounds. Fine texture, free from stringiness. Excellent shipper and keeper.

Congo. Bred mainly for shipping and resistance to anthracnose. The only variety known to fully resist this disease. Resembles Garrison in size and shape, with equal quality and somewhat darker color.

Dixie Queen. 85 days. A new variety. Oval-round melon with light green rind striped dark green, often weighing 30 pounds. Flesh bright red, finely flavored. Uniform in size and quality.

Florida Favorite. 87 days. Fruits long, with dark green mottled skin. Very sweet, bright red flesh, firm and juicy. Excellent for home and market.

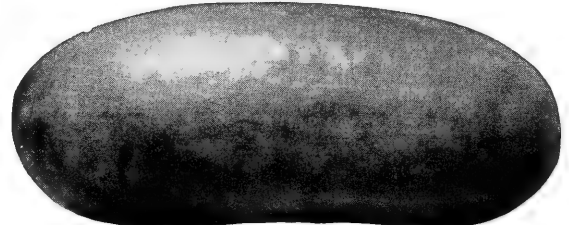
Florida Giant (Cannon Ball). 90 days. Vigorous, very productive vines with nearly round, dark green fruits, averaging 40 pounds each. Flesh is red, firm, and of excellent quality. Ships well. Like Blacklee, it is comparatively new and has become very popular in the last couple of years.

Improved Kleckley Sweet No. 6. 88 days. Wilt-resistant. An improvement on the older variety because of its resistance to fusarium wilt. Rich red flesh and white seeds. Quality and flavor equal to any other melon.

Stone Mountain Improved No. 5. 85 days. Wilt-resistant. Developed from Stone Mountain and has proved to be resistant to fusarium wilt. Resembles its parent in every respect except that it is smaller.

New Hampshire Midget

This small melon belongs to the group that is commonly referred to as "icebox melons." According to reports, this particular variety has taken the country by storm. Thus far the supply of seed has been insufficient to meet the demand, despite increased production of seed each year. The quality, we are told, is excellent, being deliciously sweet right down to a thin rind. Can be eaten "from the half" like a cantaloupe. (See back cover for price.)



WATERMELON, Improved Kleckley Sweet No. 6

All Seed on This Page Postpaid				
TOMATO	Pkt.	1/2 oz.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Golden Jubilee.....	\$0 15	\$0 50	\$0 90	
Yellow Ponderosa.....	15	50	90	
Oxheart.....	15	85	1 50	\$5 00
Southland.....	15	65	1 00	3 50
Beefsteak.....	15	45	75	2 75
Ponderosa (Pink).....	15	45	80	2 75
June Pink.....	15	40	75	2 70
Rutgers Certified.....	15	35	60	1 90
John Baer.....	15	40	75	2 70
Early Detroit.....	15	40	75	2 70
Break o'Day.....	15	40	75	2 70
Marglobe Certified.....	15	45	80	2 75
All Other Varieties.....	15	30	55	1 75
WATERMELON				
Congo.....	10		35	1 20
Tom Watson.....	10		25	85
Garrison.....	10		30	95
Blacklee.....	10		25	70
Dixie Queen.....	10		25	70
All Other Varieties.....	10		30	85



Outstanding Annual Flowers



MARIGOLD, Glitters



Marigold, Glitters



A chrysanthemum-flowered beauty with large, double, clear yellow flowers. The outer petals are fringed. A tall, bushy plant 2½ to 4 feet high, with long cutting stems. The dark green foliage makes a rich background for the 3 to 4-inch flowers. Winner of a Bronze Medal from All-America Seed Selections for 1951. Pkt. 20 cts.

MARIGOLDS

One of the most dependable plants for the summer garden. Easy to grow, they furnish plenty of color in brilliant shades of yellow, orange, and maroon. Many varieties make excellent cut-flowers.

Chrysanthemum-flowered. Large chrysanthemum-like blooms. Pkt. 10 cts.

Double African. Large, globular flowers in mixed colors. Tall plants, reaching 2½ feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dwarf French, Monarch Strain. A highly selected strain of double flowers in shades of mahogany, striped or edged golden yellow. Very floriferous. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dixie Sunshine, Double. Fully double, rich golden yellow flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Plant 4 to 6 feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Guinea Gold. Brilliant golden orange, semi-double and double blooms with ruffled petals. 2 to 2½ feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.

Scarlet Glow. Dwarf double French variety of deep scarlet. Plant grows about 10 inches high, with a spread of 18 inches. Pkt. 10 cts.

Sunset Giant. Sweet-scented, huge yellow blooms of loose form with a full center. Plant 3½ feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Yellow Supreme. Fragrant, rich yellow flowers 3 inches across. Fluffy and carnation-like in form, with broad, loose, frilled petals. Vigorous and free branching. Pkt. 10 cts.

SNAPDRAGON

Tetra. The largest-flowered type, often ruffled. Combines many beautiful colors. Long spikes for cutting. Pkt. 25 cts.

LARKSPUR

Regal. Huge double florets in long, full spikes. Very vigorous and early. Pkt. 20 cts.

Giant Imperial. Base-branching type; long bloom spikes. Mixed colors—light and dark blue, carmine, pink and white. Pkt. 15 cts.

Giant Imperial, Lilac King. Fully double flowers of clear lilac on spikes ideal for cutting. Very upright plants. Pkt. 15 cts.

Pink King. Soft salmon-rose, fine for cutting. Pkt. 15 cts.

NASTURTIUMS

A popular annual for bedding, producing bright-colored blooms over a long period. Colorful and dependable, it will thrive and bloom freely even in poor, sandy soil if given a sunny location. Sow outdoors in April or May.

Golden Gleam. Very similar to Scarlet Gleam, except that it is yellow. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Scarlet Gleam. Dazzling, fiery scarlet. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Dwarf, Single Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Tall, Single Varieties, Mixed. Trailing plants reaching a height of 5 feet. Good for fences, stumps and stone-piles. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

SWEET PEAS

Dainty flowers of surpassing fragrance. Plant early in spring in rich soil, and give the plants support when they reach a height of 8 inches. Provide plenty of moisture in the growing and blooming season.

Spencer's Early Hybrid Mixture. A mixture of the newest and brightest colors. Fine for planting under glass, but also for the garden. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 2 ozs. 35 cts.; ¼lb. 60 cts.

Special Mix. A good mixture. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 2 ozs. 35 cts.; ¼lb. 60 cts.

ASTERS

For massing in the garden and for cutting, Asters furnish most attractive flowers in late summer and fall. Bonemeal rather than barnyard manure is recommended as a fertilizer. Be particular not to plant Asters two successive years in the same location.

Giants of California, Improved. Huge flowers like Chrysanthemums, borne on long stems from late summer to frost. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15 cts.

Los Angeles. Large, double, shell-pink flowers on plants 2½ feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.

Super-Giant El Monte. Fluffy flowers 6 inches across, of deep glowing crimson. Blooms early; plant 2½ feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Wilt-Resistant Strains

Ballet. Very double, with full crested center. A wide mixture of colors. Very early; fine for cutting. Pkt. 20 cts.

Giant Branching Comet. Large blooms; mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

All Wilt-Resistant Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 15 cts.



ASTER, Giants of California, Improved



Outstanding Annual Flowers



TITHONIA

Torch. All-America Winner for 1951. Created much interest and favorable comment wherever grown. Produces a single flower, 3 to 4 inches across, of fiery scarlet. Above photograph shows its vigorous growth and prolific flowering. Pkt. 25 cts.

PETUNIAS

A favorite for bedding and for use in window-boxes. Blooms from early summer to late fall.

Glamour Girl. Luscious salmon-rose delicately veined brown, with a creamy throat. Huge ruffled flowers. Pkt. 25 cts.

Setting Sun. Brilliant rose with dark checkered center. Heavily fringed flowers on compact, 12-inch plants. Pkt. 25 cts.

Balcony. Long, sprawling plants 18 inches high. Single flowers 3 inches across, especially good for window-boxes. Mixed colors—white, rose, and blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

Fire Chief. The All-America Winner for 1950. Although it did not fully live up to advance claims, it is a very beautiful shade of red. Pkt. 20 cts.

Giants of California. Mixed colors in a variety of lovely shades, with pronounced yellow throats. Pkt. 20 cts.

Heavenly Blue. Silvery blue flowers on a compact plant. Free bloomers. Pkt. 10 cts.

Martha Washington. Ruffled blush-pink flowers with red veinings; open center, with a violet throat. Only 9 inches high. Pkt. 20 cts.

Rose Gem. Miniature flower only 2 inches in diameter, of deep rich rose color. Compact, 6-inch plants, blooming freely. Pkt. 10 cts.

Rosy Morn. Rose with a white throat. Plant a foot tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Hybrid Varieties in Wide Mixture. Pkt. 10 cts.

Du Pont Floral Dust

For the control of many insects and diseases of flowers. Contains rotenone and methoxychlor for the control of insects, and sulphur and Fermate for control of diseases. 8-oz. gun 79 cts.; lb. \$1.15; 4 lbs. \$3.50.



Du Pont Vegetable Garden Dust

A combination product which controls most common garden insects and diseases at the same time. Contains methoxychlor, deadly to most sucking and chewing insects; rotenone, another basic insecticide which controls many insects; Parzate, a fungicide for controlling many fungous diseases on vegetables. 8-oz. gun 79 cts.; lb. \$1.15; 4 lbs. \$3.50.



HUMAGRO

(Formerly Humex)

Just what the name implies—a humus substance made from organic matter. No filler has been added. Contains nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, with trace elements of 20 minerals that promote luxuriant plant growth. Since no chemicals have been added, no claim is made about their respective percentages.

As is the case with all humus substances Humagro retains moisture and mellow or loosens the soil, preventing it from hardening. Makes an excellent mulch for roses, African violets, in fact, for any plant—flower, vegetable, shrub or lawn. Especially good for potting or re-potting house or outdoor plants. In fact, this is just what flower fanciers have long desired. 2½ lbs. 41 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1 08, not postpaid. 2½ lbs. 63 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.49, postpaid.

PANSIES

An old-time flower that will never lose its charm. Seed may be sown in August or September to produce flowers the next year, or it may be started indoors in February and transplanted outdoors later the same season. Choose a sunny, well-fertilized place.

Engelmann's Giants. Vigorous, compact plants, blooming early. Huge flowers in both light and dark shades. Pkt. 15 cts.

ZINNIAS

Indispensable where showy, continuous color is wanted in the summer garden. The many types and colors provide an almost unlimited range, some of them very desirable for cut-flowers.

California Giants, Mixed. Large flower of compact form, with the petals lying flat. Wide color-range. Plant 2½ feet high. Pkt. 15 cts.

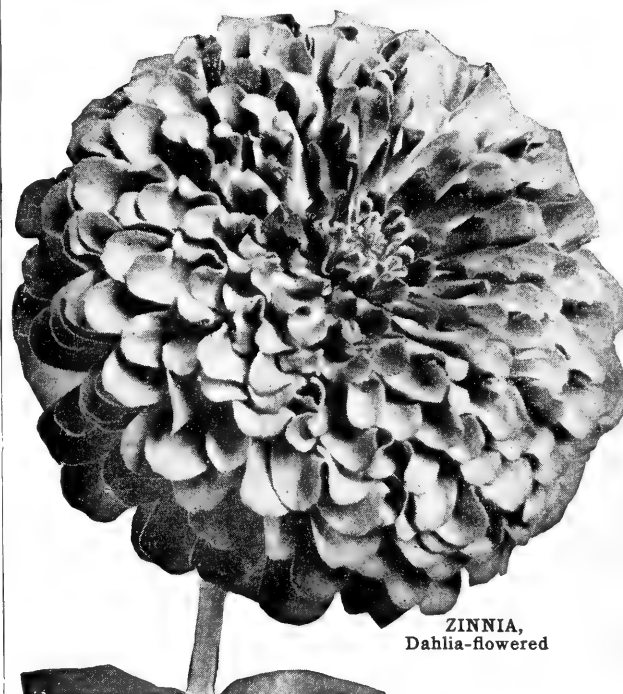
Dahlia-flowered, Mixed. Flowers resemble the Show Dahlia in form; wide color-range. Plant 2½ feet tall. Pkt. 15 cts.

Fantasy. Blooms 3 inches across, of golden yellow, with very shaggy petals. Blooms in six to seven weeks from seed. 2½-foot plant. Pkt. 15 cts.

Fantasy, Stardust. All-America Selection, 1937. Informal type with shaggy, deep yellow petals. Pkt. 15 cts.

Scabiosa-flowered, Mixed. Tufted center with a collar of wide petals. Mixed colors—orange, yellow, dull red, carmine and other shades. Pkt. 15 cts.

Tom Thumb, Mixed. Showy little flowers of red, orange, yellow, pink, and rose, on 4 to 6-inch plants. Excellent for pots, borders, and the rock-garden. Pkt. 15 cts.



ZINNIA,
Dahlia-flowered



General List of Annuals

Each, pkt. 10 cts.

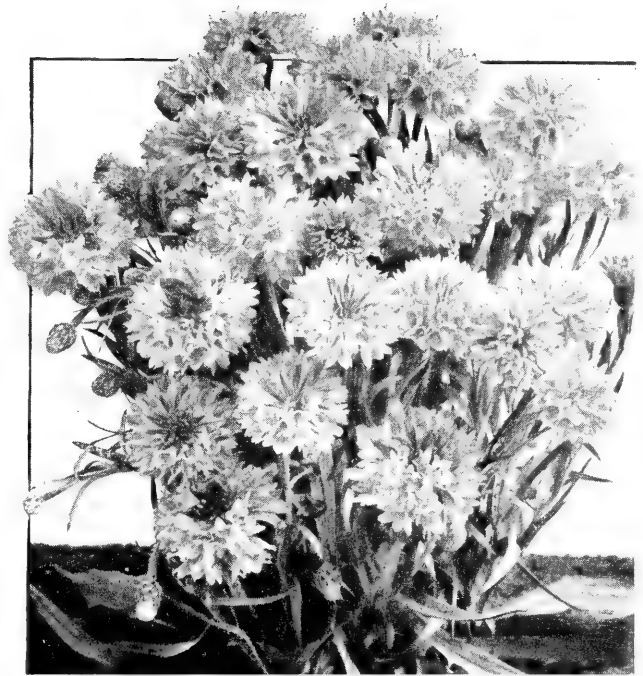
EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE PRICED

- African Daisy (Aretotis).** Daisy-like flowers from July to frost. Fine for cutting. 2 ft. Special mixture.
- Ageratum, Dwarf Compact, Blue Cap.** A fine dwarf bedding plant 4 inches high, with heads of lavender-blue flowers. Plant in full sun or half-shade.
- A., Blue Perfection.** Large heads of deep blue flowers. 9 in.
- Alyssum, Sweet.** Fragrant masses of pure white bloom. An excellent dwarf plant for borders and window-boxes.
- A., Violet Queen.** Flowers bright violet, on a 4-inch plant.
- Bachelor's Button (Centaurea).** Long-stemmed flowers fine for cutting, doing well in any soil. Double varieties, mixed.
- Balsam, Rose-flowered.** Bushy plant 2 to 3 feet tall, that is easily transplanted. Showy flowers produced in clusters. Plant in rich soil, in a sunny location, and give plenty of water.
- Calendula, Orange Shaggy.** Brilliant orange blooms with deeply fringed petals. 1½ ft.
- C., Double Varieties, Mixed.** Shades of yellow and orange.
- Calliopsis bicolor.** A daisy-shaped flower that is good for cutting. Yellow, with a garnet eye. 10 in.
- Candytuft (Iberis).** Fragrant trusses of white bloom. Needs plenty of water.
- C., Mixed Varieties.** Rose, pink, lilac shades.
- Canterbury Bells, Annual.** Bell-shaped flowers on long spikes. Mixed colors—pink, blue and white.
- Carnation, Chabaud's Giant Double Improved.** A fine strain, spicily fragrant. Mixed colors.
- Castor Bean (Ricinus).** Tropical-looking plants with ornamental foliage. Reaches 6 to 10 feet in height. Mixed varieties.
- Centaurea, Jubilee Gem.** Cornflower. Double, vivid dark blue blooms on a 12-inch plant; fine for edging. Foliage bright green.
- Chrysanthemum, Annual.** Double varieties, mixed.
- Clarkia elegans.** Choice double varieties in a wide range of color. Likes some shade.
- Cleome (Spider Plant), Pink Queen.** Large flower head of clear pink. 4 ft.
- Cockscomb (Celosia cristata).** Flat velvety heads of bloom, often cut and dried for winter decoration. Mixed shades.
- Coleus, Choice Mixed.** Showy foliage plant. Pkt. 15 cts.
- Cosmos, Crested.** Extra early, beginning to bloom in July. Double; mixed colors. 2½ ft.
- C., Mammoth-flowering.** Extra early, blooming before frost. Choice mixture. 4 ft.
- C., Orange Flare.** Single flowers, bright orange in color, produced in July on long stems. 4 ft.

Let the flowers in your garden symbolize our way of life. Keep 'em blooming!



POPPY, Single Shirley



CENTAUREA, Jubilee Gem

- Dianthus, Double, Mixed.** Chinese Pink. Large loose flower clusters. Long blooming season.
- Dusty Miller (Centaurea).** White-foliaged plant for edging.
- Forget-me-not (Myosotis).** Favorite blue-flowered plant; fine for use as a ground-cover
- Four o'clock (Marvel of Peru).** Red, yellow, and white, mixed. Erect, bushy plants 2 feet high.
- Gaillardia picta.** Daisy-like flowers in mixed colors. Grows in any soil. 1½ to 3 ft.
- Godetia, Double Azalea-flowered.** Showy flowers in long spikes, in shades of pink, mauve, rose, etc. Dwarf.
- Gypsophila, (Baby's-Breath), London Market Improved.** Large pure white flowers.
- Heliotrope (Cherry Pie).** Fragrant clusters of bloom in mixed colors—violet, purple and white. Very free flowering.
- Lobelia gracilis.** Trailing plant with light blue flowers.
- Phlox, Large-flowering Annual Varieties, Mixed.** Large heads of bloom in choice colors. Branching plants 1 to 1½ feet tall.
- Poppy, Single American Legion.** Orange-scarlet, on long stems.
- P., Double Shirley.** Mixed colors. 2½ ft.
- P., Single Shirley.** Mixed colors; large, silky petals.
- Portulaca, Mixed (Sun-Plant).** Single blooms in bright, cheerful colors. A fine ground-cover for dry sunny places.
- Salpiglossis, Mixed (Painted-tongue).** Gay funnel-shaped flowers striped with gold, rose, scarlet and white. Plant in full sun. 2 ft.
- Salvia, Scarlet.** Looks well when planted in front of masses of dark foliage. Pkt. 15 cts.
- Snow-on-the-Mountain (Euphorbia).** Showy foliage plant with masses of green leaves striped with white.
- Stock, Large-flowering Ten-Weeks.** Dwarf. Spikes of fragrant bloom in mixed colors
- Strawflower.** Heads of little flowers often dried for winter decoration.
- Verbena, Large-flowering Hybrids, Mixed.** Good bedding plant. 1½ ft. Pkt. 15 cts.



Fulton's PlanTabbs provide rich, balanced, complete food stimulating Vitamin B in odorless, convenient tablets. Use them for beautiful gardens and lovely house plants. Will largely increase the yield from vegetable gardens. Box of 10 tablets 10 cts.; 30 tablets 25 cts.; 75 tablets 50 cts.; 200 tablets \$1.00; 1000 tablets \$3.50, post-paid.

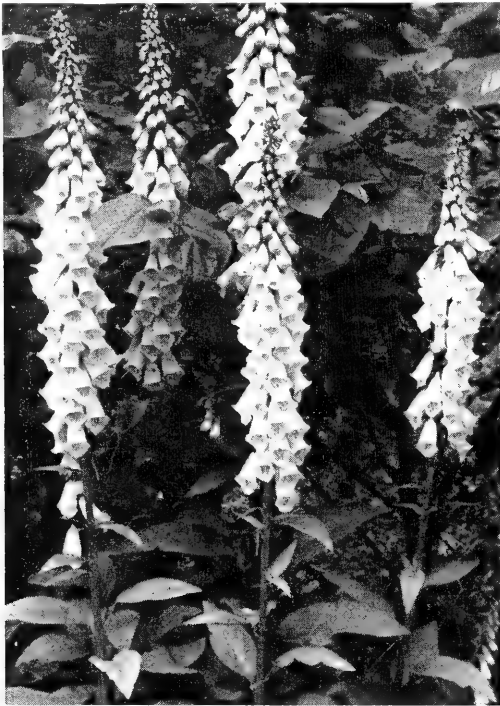


Select Perennial Flower Seed

Each, pkt. 10 cts.

EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE PRICED

Most hardy perennials grow readily from seed sown in the open ground from May to September. Seedlings should be transplanted after forming three or four leaves. They may be set in their permanent place and protected lightly the first winter, or they may be wintered over in a coldframe. Many of them will start to bloom before the annuals in the spring. Keep the dead flowers cut off to encourage more bloom.



FOXGLOVE, (*Digitalis*)

By raising your own plants from seed, you can have a hardy perennial border at little cost. Perennials are the mainstay of the garden, and their ease of maintenance is especially appreciated.

Alyssum, Gold Dust. Yellow flowers in May on a 9 to 12-inch plant. For edging and the rock-garden.

Anemone, St. Brigid (Windflower). Double; mixed colors.

Arabis alpina (Rock-Cress). White flowers in April and May. Plant a foot high, for edging and the rock-garden. Pkt. 15 cts.

Candytuft, Queen of Italy. Masses of rosy lilac flowers. Shrubby plant with glossy green foliage.

Canterbury Bells (Cup-and-Saucer). Good border plant. Finest mixed colors.

Columbine, Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-spurred Mixture. A well-known strain.

Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora. Single yellow flowers on long stems for cutting.

Delphinium, Blackmore & Langdon's Strain. Magnificent spikes of bloom in mixed shades. Pkt. 15 cts.

D., Mixed Hybrids. Fine for the back of the border. Pkt. 15 cts.

Foxglove (Digitalis). Thimble-shaped flowers, spotted inside, hanging on 3 to 4-foot spikes. For the border. Mixed colors.

Gaillardia grandiflora. Large, single, daisy-like flowers in shades of red and bronze. Fine cut-flower from July to frost.

Geum, Lady Stratheden. Large, double golden yellow flowers. 1½ ft.

G., Mrs. Bradshaw. Scarlet. 1½ ft.

Gypsophila paniculata. Double white flowers. 3½ ft.

Hollyhock, Double Varieties, Mixed. A stately old-fashioned favorite for the back of the border. 6 to 9 ft.

H., Single Mixed. A good mixture of colors.

Lupines, Mixed. Graceful spikes of blue and pink flowers. They grow best in rich soil without any lime.

Mexican Firebush (Kochia) or Summer Cypress. Feathery little bushes of green, turning crimson. 2½ ft.

Mignonette (Reseda). Very fragrant; special mixture.

Mourning Bride (Scabiosa). Large flowers on long stems. Fine for cutting from June to September.

Nierembergia, Purple Robe. Very fine for edging and rock-gardens.

Nigella (Love-in-a-Mist). Double, blue and white blooms; feathery foliage.

Painted Daisy (Chrysanthemum carinatum). Mixed colors; flowers 3½ inches across.

Phlox decussata. Brilliant heads of flowers make a colorful display in the hardy border in late summer. 3 ft.

Poppy, Oriental (Papaver orientale). Large, bright blooms in mixed shades.

Pyrethrum (Feverfew). Single and double varieties in mixed colors. In May and June. Plant in rich soil in a sunny location. Pkt. 15 cts.

Scabiosa, Imperial Giant, Blue Moon. All-America Selection. Double; deep lavender-blue. 3 ft.

Shasta Daisy, Conqueror. Pure white blooms freely produced in July. Plant in the sun in rich soil. 3½ ft.

Snapdragon, Rustproof, Mixed. Many colors. Pkt. 15 cts.

SEEDS OF ANNUAL CLIMBERS

Each, pkt. 10 cts.

Balloon Vine. A rapidly growing annual climber producing white flowers, followed by inflated seed-pods.

Canary-bird Vine. Small, fringed bright yellow blooms.

Cathedral Bells (Cobaea; Cup-and-Saucer Vine). Purple and white bell-shaped flowers. Grows as much as 30 to 50 feet in a season.

Cypress Vine. Brilliant scarlet, star-shaped flowers 1½ inches long. Delicate, fern-like foliage.

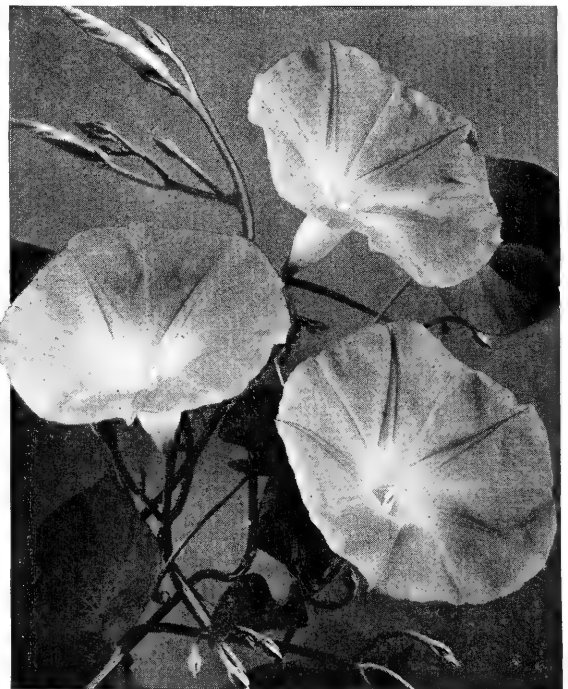
Kudzu Vine. Rosy purple flowers in August. Large foliage.

Morning-glory, Heavenly Blue. Shining sky-blue flowers.

M., Scarlett O'Hara. Carmine.

M., Imperial. Very large blooms in mixed colors. Sow in the open ground when the weather has become warm.

Scarlet Runner Bean. Bright red, pea-like flowers followed by pods of beans that are red when dry. Rapid grower.



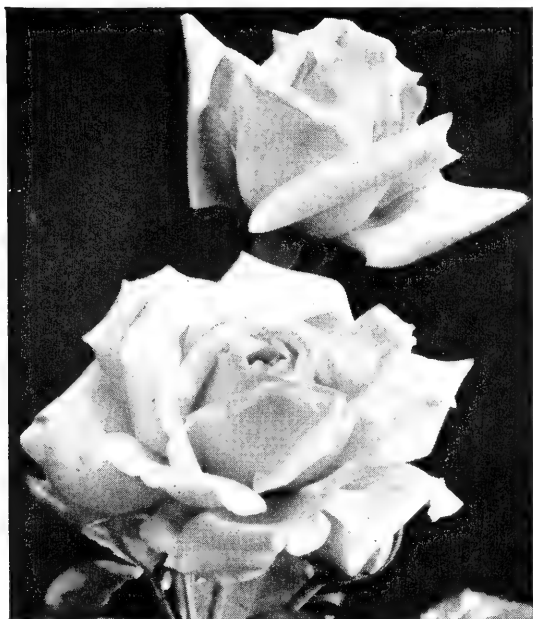
MORNING-GLORY, Heavenly Blue



Wetsel's Roses and Shrubs

Ready About April 1

If Ordered By Mail, Add for Postage and Packing: 35 cts. each; 2 plants 50 cts.; 3 plants 55 cts.; 5 plants 60 cts.



ROSE, Fred Howard

Two All-America Roses

We are featuring in color on the inside back cover the All-America Rose Selections for 1953 — CHRYSLER IMPERIAL and MA PERKINS. Look them over before making up your order.

All Roses sold by us are guaranteed to grow. We leave it to the judgment of our customers whether proper care was given them. Also we are prepared to supply new plants to replace those that failed to grow last year.

Patented Roses (Gold Wrapped)

MONTHLY BLOOMING

Following varieties: \$2.50 each;
3 for \$7.15; 5 for \$10.90

Fred Howard. Yellow tinted pink. **Helen Traubel.** Pink.
Suzon Lotthe. Pearl-pink.

Following varieties: \$2.25 each;
3 for \$6.45; 5 for \$9.95

Capistrano. Bright pink. **Forty-niner.** Bicolor.
Charlotte Armstrong. Cerise. **Peace.** Yellow flushed pink.
Vogue. Cherry-coral.

Cl. Crimson Glory. Crimson. **Cl. Peace.** Yellow flushed pink.

Following varieties: \$1.95 each;
3 for \$5.65; 5 for \$8.75

American Flagship. Scarlet. **Lowell Thomas.** Canary-yellow.
Crimson Glory. Crimson-red. **Mirandy.** Garnet-red.
Diamond Jubilee. Buff-yellow. **New Yorker.** Velvety scarlet.
Eclipse. Golden yellow. **Nocturne.** Cardinal-red.
Fashion. Coral Floribunda. **Rex Anderson.** Lemon-white.
Goldilocks. Yellow Floribunda. **San Fernando.** Scarlet.
Katherine T. Marshall. Rose-pink. **Shades of Autumn.** Pink to yellow.

SUPER FOIL PACK

Following varieties: \$1.50 each;
3 for \$4.35; 5 for \$6.90

Crimson King. Velvety crimson. **Picture.** Rose-pink.
Golden Charm. Yellow. **Poinsettia.** Scarlet.
Talisman. Multicolor.

VITA HUME PACK

Following varieties: \$1.35 each;
3 for \$3.75; 5 for \$5.90

Ami Quinard. Garnet. **Golden Dawn.** Golden yellow.
Betty Upchurch. Pink and carmine. **K. A. Viktoria.** White.
Condesa de Sagato. Red and yellow. **McGredy's Scarlet.** Scarlet.
Edith Nellie Perkins. Pink flushed orange. **Pink Dawn.** Lively pink.
Editor McFarland. Pink. **Pink Radiance.** Two-tone pink.
E. G. Hill. Scarlet. **Poinsettia.** Scarlet.
Etoile de Hollande. Bright red. **President Herbert Hoover.** Multicolor.
Golden Charm. Yellow. **Red Radiance.** Cerise-red.
Soeur Therese. Golden yellow. **The Doctor.** Satiny pink.

Climbers

Cl. American Beauty. Crimson-carmine. **Cl. Soeur Therese.** Yellow.
Cl. Red Talisman. Red. **New Dawn.** Blush-pink.
Paul's Scarlet Climber. Scarlet.



Tri-Ogen Rose Food

A Rose Food made from organic (long-lasting) and inorganic (quickly available) materials. Contains 5 units of nitrogen to give healthy green foliage; 10 units of phosphorus for sturdy plants and roots; and 5 units of potash for bigger and better flowers. 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.00.



ROSE GARDEN



Wetsel's Choice Bulbs and Plants

We Do Not Prepay Postage or Express Charges



DAHLIA, Jersey's Beauty

DAHLIAS

Special Dahlia Mixture

Six outstanding varieties, wrapped to preserve bulb, in lithographed carton. Sold like "hot cakes" last year. **At store \$1.20; postpaid \$1.35.**

D Day. Solid, true pink. 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.15.

Jane Cowl. Shaggy copper and gold. A favorite for garden use. 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.15.

Jersey's Beauty. Clear pink; long, stiff stems. 35 cts. each; 3 for 95 cts.

Red Jersey. Has same habit as Jersey's Beauty. 30 cts. each; 3 for 85 cts.

Snow Storm. White. One of the finest. 40 cts. each; 3 for \$1.15.

The Commodore. Bright lemon-yellow. Very profuse. 30 cts. each; 3 for 85 cts.

Thomas A. Edison. Deep royal purple; grand and striking. 35 cts. each; 3 for 95 cts.

Watchung Giant. Easy to grow and always admired. Deep amber-yellow flowers attractively suffused with bright cadmium. 35 cts. each; 3 for 95 cts.

CACTUS TYPE, Black and Maroon.

SEMI-CACTUS, White.

POMPON VARIETIES. The more sought-after types in recent years. We have yellow, lavender and white.

Du Pont Floral Dust

As you may expect from a du Pont product, Floral Dust is a genuinely effective preparation for control of both insects and diseases. Contains rotenone and methoxychlor for the control of insects and sulfa and Fermate for the control of diseases. Simple to apply by either dusting or spraying. 8-oz. gun 79 cts.; lb. \$1.15; 4 lbs. \$3.50.

SELECTED GLADIOLUS

Gladiolus Collection—Boxed

Our boxed or packaged bulb collections are becoming very popular. Like dahlias, these boxed Gladiolus collections sold in large quantities last year. Our 1953 supply will be even larger. **Box of 25 bulbs, \$1.10 at store; postpaid \$1.25.**

First-Size Bulbs, 9 cts. each; 95 cts. per doz., except where noted

Acca Laurentia. Scarlet-orange with yellow throat.

Elizabeth The Queen. Beautiful lavender, ruffled.

General Eisenhower. Very large; hydrangea-pink.

June Bells. A leading commercial white. Very large; good stem; very early.

Mansoor. Blood-red, with velvety shading.

Marks Memory. Purple-red; very large.

New Europe. Vivid garnet-red. Excellent for cutting.

Picardy. Coral-pink. Very popular.

Ravel. Violet-blue. A new variety with tall spikes.

Salman's Glory. Creamy white, carmine throat.

Spic and Span. Ruffled deep pink. Tall, heavy spike blooming even in hot weather.

Valeria. One of the best reds.

Gladiolus, Wetsel's Dependable Mixture. 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.

Gladiolus Treatment for Winter Storage

Apply 4 ounces ($\frac{1}{4}$ pound) Para-Dichloro-Benzene (commonly known as Peach Borer Gas) to each 100 bulbs. Remove in three weeks and clean well to prevent burning. Then dust bulbs with 5% DDT Powder. Dust again at planting time with same powder.

Para-Dichloro-Benzene.....	Lb.	
5% DDT Powder.....	\$0	26
		25

These chemicals cannot be mailed.

CANNAS

Eureka. Red.

King Humbert, Yellow. Flowers golden yellow, dotted red. Foliage green.

Richard Wallace. Pure canary-yellow.

The President. Immense glowing scarlet blooms. Rich green foliage.

Your choice of these 4 varieties,
18 cts. each; \$1.75 per doz.

TUBEROSE

Double Pearl. Fragrant, pure white flowers. Tubers are extra large and the finest stock obtainable. 10 cts. each; \$1.10 per doz.

BEGONIAS, Tuberous-Rooted

No other bulbous subject has increased in popularity over the past few years so much as these Begonias. Suitable for either indoor pots or outdoors, providing a continuous feast of beauty until cut down by frost. Our own crop created much favorable comment last year. **Double Camellia Type.** Orange, Pink, Red, Salmon, White and Yellow. **23 cts. each; 6 for \$1.20; \$2.25 per doz.**

Bulb Specialties

We are gradually but continuously expanding our assortment of both fall and spring bulbs. At present we do not have space to list all of the specialties that we have in stock. We invite you to inspect our assortment and make your wants known.



Wetsel's Adapted Alfalfa Seed

How to Plant

Sow 15 to 20 lbs. to the acre in March or April

Well-drained loam or clay soil, with no hardpan underneath, will grow Alfalfa when properly prepared. Lime should be applied to soil that is too acid. Two to five tons of ground limestone per acre is recommended; half of this quantity of burnt lime after plowing. A firm seedbed is essential for a good stand of Alfalfa, and the soil should, therefore, be prepared well ahead of planting time. Harrow the land frequently to destroy all weeds.

Alfalfa needs fertilizer rich in phosphoric acid and potash. When seeding, apply 600 to 800 lbs. or more of 0-14-6 fertilizer per acre, increasing the amount of potash on sandy soil. Top-dress established plantings each spring with 300 to 400 lbs. of 0-12-12 fertilizer per acre. Best results come from having the soil tested and adding the elements needed.

BUFFALO ALFALFA

Certified Blue Tag

Buffalo Alfalfa is an improved strain of Kansas-grown seed developed from selected stocks from Kansas fields. Although in reality the same type of Alfalfa, it is an improved strain, being more resistant to wilt, blight and other diseases as a result of selecting the more healthy and vigorous stocks over a period of years.

It has already demonstrated its superiority over the older or unimproved strains of so-called common Alfalfa, for in resisting wilt and producing more healthy stocks, it produces a greater yield and better quality of hay. The demand for Buffalo seed has spread like a prairie fire within the past year.

ATLANTIC ALFALFA

As pointed out last year, this is another comparatively new strain of Alfalfa. Prior to now, the demand has greatly exceeded the supply. Much more seed will be available for the spring seeding; whether the supply will be adequate, we do not know. It seems safe to assume that there will not be enough seed to meet the early fall sowing demand in late July and early August. Releases by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, from time to time, praise it very highly. It is the Grimm type; bear that in mind when considering it. Recommended for Virginia and the Southeast. Price has declined sharply.

KANSAS ALFALFA

U. S. VERIFIED

Whether Kansas-grown Alfalfa is worthy of the reputation and popularity that it has held during the past is questioned by some users, nevertheless, it has been most eagerly sought.

Because of two crop failures, virtually none was available in late 1950-51 and early 1952. However, Kansas produced a big crop last summer and fall. Present indications are that ample seed will be available for spring seeding, also for late summer planting. We have a large stock on hand, and the price is substantially lower.

The best investment you can make in connection with the planting of alfalfa (as well as all legumes) is to inoculate the seed before planting. Leaves contain over three times as much protein as the stems. Inoculation increases both leaf area and protein content of the leaves.

ALFALFA—All F.O.B. Harrisonburg

	Lb.	Bus.
Oklahoma, Approved, Common.....	\$0 44	\$25 60
Kansas, Verified	46	26 50
Utah, Common.....	46	26 50
Utah, Grimm.....	46	26 50
Argentine.....	39	22 90
California.....	39	22 90
Buffalo, Certified.....	58	34 15
Atlantic, Certified.....	69	40 90
Ranger, Audited.....	56	32 40
Williamsburg, Certified.....	77	45 60



RANGER ALFALFA

BUFFALO ALFALFA

RANGER ALFALFA

(See Photograph above)

This is a new strain of Alfalfa, having actually been developed from crosses of several strains, much as hybrid corns and other crops are developed. Among other favorable factors, this provides a hardness that is not present in most existing Alfalfas.

However, some authorities doubt that the degree of hardness provided by Ranger is needed in this area, with its comparatively mild climate.

WILLIAMSBURG

This new strain was developed in Virginia, near historic Williamsburg. Several years have been spent in the field of production in an effort to make it available to the public. A limited supply was produced last year and has been allotted to Virginia seedsmen. Only time will tell how it will compare in field competition with the ever-expanding list of other strains. But we are prepared to serve those who desire to give it a try!

CALIFORNIA, ARIZONA AND ARGENTINE

Because of the high price of other strains, we have sold a considerable amount of these three in recent years; but WE CONTINUE TO recommend these cheaper strains for short rotation crops and for pasture mixtures.

OKLAHOMA ALFALFA

APPROVED

Oklahoma-grown Alfalfa seed—that is the approved strain—gained much in popularity in the last couple of years.

We have sold and recommended it for more than thirty years and it has always given good results. Recently it has been recommended by the authorities at Blacksburg.

GRIMM ALFALFA

The chief difference between Grimm Alfalfa and the so-called Common strain is reflected in the root system and habit of growth.

The Common variety is characterized by a long, straight (and sometimes very large) root—often called a "tap" root. It has very few small, or feeder roots. In sharp contrast, Grimm roots are far more numerous, spread over a wider area, and are shorter.

INOCULATE WITH NITRAGIN. Alfalfa seed treated with Nitragin grows more rapidly, matures in a shorter time, produces bigger crops, and enriches the soil for the benefit of the next crop. It costs only 15 to 20 cents to inoculate enough seed for a whole acre, and the results obtained are well worth while. See page 26 for complete information concerning Nitragin, including prices.



CLOVERS

RED CLOVER

Has long been the leading Clover, especially where crops are rotated. It matures so early that it may be followed by a second crop such as additional hay, late pasture, or a cash crop from seed for which there is usually a ready demand.

Virginia Grown. 99.25% pure. Lb. 47 cts.; bus. \$27.75.

Central States. 99.25% pure. Lb. 45 cts.; bus. \$26.25.

MAMMOTH or SAPLING CLOVER

Widely used for seeding with timothy and then cut as hay. Maturing later than Red Clover, it ripens more uniformly with timothy. Produces a larger growth, resulting in greater tonnage on a given area. Current supply much larger than in recent years—and price lower. Sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre.

Central States. 99.25% pure. Lb. 45 cts.; bus. \$26.25.

All of our Virginia grown Red and Mammoth Clovers are cleaned over a special machine to remove many kinds of weeds. Order our Virginia seed.

KENLAND CLOVER

Certified Blue Tag

As pointed out here last year, this is one of the newer strains of old-time Red Clover. It is, in fact, the only one that has thus far become popular or attained a commercial volume.

We are convinced that it is far superior to the unimproved strain of Red Clover, but thus far the substantially higher price of Kenland has retarded the demand. For this apparent reason the supply proved more nearly adequate than was originally expected. Further increase in the production during 1952 will, we believe, provide enough seed for the coming season—maybe at a price more nearly that of ordinary Red Clover.

Certified, Blue Tag. Lb. 66 cts.; bus. \$38.90.

Certified, Yellow Tag. Lb. 63 cts.; bus. \$36.90.

Broadleaf Birdsfoot Trefoil

This comparatively new legume continues to receive vigorous applause from those who have used it. As noted here before, it is somewhat akin to Ladino, and some think that it is superior in several respects. For one thing, it is adapted to a wider variety of soil and climatic conditions. Another factor in its favor as pasture is that there is no known case of bloat on record. Lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.75.

SWEET CLOVER

A very good crop to improve the soil, when it reaches a reasonable stand. It will grow in almost any kind of ground, but best results come when the land is amply limed and the seed inoculated. When sown in the spring, a nurse crop should be used, to help keep down weeds. Small grains such as oats or fall-sown grains are good for this purpose. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. of scarified or hulled seed per acre in late February, March and April. Usually either White or Yellow Blossom is available; Yellow is somewhat smaller and about ten days earlier than the White.

Yellow Blossom. 99.25% pure. Lb. 18 cts.; bus. \$10.00.

White Blossom. 99.25% pure. Lb. 18 cts.; bus. \$10.00.

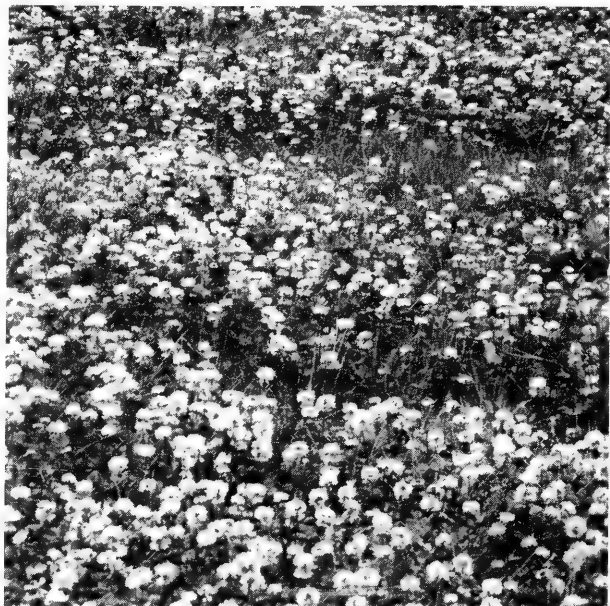
BOTH PREMIUM GRADE

NEW ZEALAND WILD WHITE CLOVER

Is gaining popularity in some quarters for pasture mixtures. Is believed by many to be superior to ordinary White Dutch Clover. Quantity per acre is determined by the assortment of grasses and quantity of each being used. Further details and prices will be furnished on request.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

For lawns and pastures. Produces a low, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet, but is more satisfactory when used in mixtures with other grasses. Sow in spring or fall, 8 to 12 lbs. per acre if planted alone. **98.50% pure.** Lb. 72 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.50.



LADINO CLOVER

LADINO CLOVER

Much space would be required to fully narrate its numerous virtues. It never becomes very tall, but its one outstanding quality is its quick comeback after being pastured or mowed. It has won a permanent place in every pasture mixture. Regardless of what other grasses you think should be in a pasture mixture, always include some Ladino. Sow 1 to 2 lbs. per acre.

A big crop of seed was produced in 1952, both here and in Italy, and price is much lower—lowest ever.

Certified. 99.60% pure. Lb. \$1.30; 5 lbs. \$6.45.

Field inspected. 99.50% pure. Lb. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$5.40.

Certified Imported. Lb. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$5.40.

ALSIKE CLOVER

A very hardy Clover that is growing more popular in recent years because it frequently takes hold where other Clovers fail, especially in low, wet soil or high gravel ground. It provides desirable hay, and is excellent for improving the soil. Sow 6 lbs. to the acre.

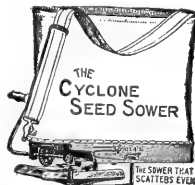
98.50% pure. Lb. 44 cts.; bus. \$25.90.

95.00% pure. Lb. 41 cts.; bus. \$24.20.

(Alsike and White Dutch)

CRIMSON or SCARLET CLOVER

One of the best crops for green manuring, and furnishes fine pasture in fall, winter, and spring. It improves poor land and through its nitrogen-gathering properties restores the fertility of those that have been worn down by excessive cropping. May be planted in fall, spring, or summer. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre. **99.00% pure.** Lb. 24 cts.; bus. \$13.45.



Cyclone Seed Sowers

Regular—Seed Only.

\$4.20 postpaid; \$3.95 at store.

Heavy Duty—Seed or Fertilizer.

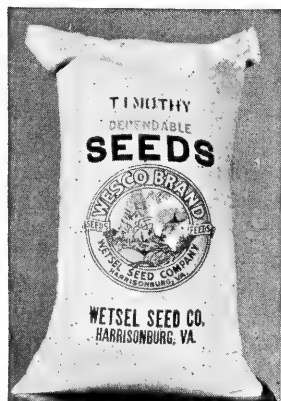
\$5.20 postpaid; \$4.85 at store.

Horn Sower

\$1.75 postpaid; \$1.55, not postpaid.



Wetsel's Dependable Grasses and Grass Mixtures



TIMOTHY

Well-known grass doing best on bottom lands, rich moist loams, and clay soil, but not on loose, sandy ground. Makes a good pasture when sown at the rate of 6 lbs. per acre, along with 6 lbs. sapling clover and 4 lbs. red-top.

Western. 99.50% pure. Lb. 24 cts.; bus. \$9.75.

Valley. 99.00% pure. Lb. 24 cts.; bus. \$9.75.

ORCHARD GRASS

A vigorous grass planted extensively by horse and cattle raisers, for it provides good grazing from spring until winter. If desired for hay it should be cut while in bloom; it will be ready for grazing again within a few weeks. Grows well in shady locations. Sow 14 lbs. per acre.

85.00% pure. (onion free). Lb. 30 cts.; bus. \$3.95.

85.00% pure. Lb. 27 cts.; bus. \$3.65.

80.00% pure. Lb. 25 cts.; bus. \$3.35.

RED-TOP or HERDS GRASS

Adapted to a wider range of soils than any other grass, but especially good on heavy, wet bottom land. Should always be included in mixtures for such types of land, whether for hay or for pasture. Sow 12 lbs. per acre if used alone. **92.00% pure.** Lb. 57 cts.; 25 lbs. \$14.00.

RYE GRASS (Italian or Domestic)

Well suited to winter lawns and for sowing on land infested with crab-grass. With proper moisture, will germinate in 6 to 8 days. Sow 30 lbs. per acre. Good results come from seeding in the fall and close clipping in the spring. Also excellent pasture and land-improver. Lb. 15 cts.; 100 lbs. \$13.75.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

One of the earliest grasses in spring, yielding valuable pasturage if planted on limestone or stiff soil. Since it requires a year or two to become firmly established, it is best to sow Blue Grass with other varieties. It is the base of all good lawn grass mixtures, and withstands the coldest winters. Sow 20 lbs. per acre, in spring or fall. **85.00% pure.** Lb. 74 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.60; 14-lb. bus. \$9.90.

MERION (B27) BLUE GRASS

A newly developed strain of Blue Grass that was recently released after years of testing by the Green Section of the U. S. Golf Association and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, working together in an effort to produce better turfs.

Twelve years of testing and observing Merion at Arlington Turf Gardens and the Bureau of Plant Industry have shown this strain to be vastly superior to ordinary commercial Blue Grass in resistance to leaf spot and weed invasion, growth habits, rate of spread, vigor, quality and appearance, heat and drought tolerance and in certain other respects.

It promises to supplant ordinary Blue Grass for lawn mixtures as soon as a commercial supply of Merion is available.

At time of going to press, we have a very limited quantity of seed. Lb. \$4.45.

KENTUCKY 31

This is no longer a new grass. It has become stabilized as a popular, valuable and widely used grass. In some areas, especially in the South, it is more used than orchard grass in pasture mixtures. Production has increased many times over each year and has now overtaken the demand; consequently, the price has suffered a drastic decline.

Uncertified. Lb. 26 cts.; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

With Trace Onion. Lb. 24 cts.; 100 lbs. \$23.00.

Certified. Lb. 37 cts.; 100 lbs. \$36.00.



TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

Withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and the cold of winter. Starts growing early in spring and affords good grazing until late fall. If sown alone, use 18 to 22 lbs. per acre. In mixture, use 8 lbs. each of Oat Grass, orchard grass, and red clover. Lb. 25 cts.

BROME GRASS

A long-lived perennial grass producing many underground root-stocks and making mats a foot or more in diameter. Most desirable for permanent pastures. Does best when sown broadcast in the spring, usually at the rate of 20 to 25 lbs. per acre, but can also be sown in the fall with timothy and red-top.

Southern Strain. Lb. 42 cts.; 100 lbs. \$40.50.

SWEET SUDAN GRASS

Sweet Sudan is rapidly displacing the original, or "regular" Sudan. So much so, in fact, that we are dropping the latter.

A big processor and shipper in the area from which our supplies come recently told us that mere "habit" of buying on part of some users accounted for such lingering demand as still prevails for the un-sweet strain.

It is sweet, juicy, and very palatable to livestock. This is demonstrated consistently. When planted side by side with Common Sudan, it is grazed to the ground by the cattle, while the Common Sudan is grazed down to the height of about one foot. In all cases the Sweet Sudan is eaten first. Sow 30 lbs. per acre. Broadcast on well prepared ground. If sown early May it usually produces three cuttings before frost. Lb. 21 cts.; 50 lbs. \$10.00; 100 lbs. \$19.50.

MISCELLANEOUS GRASS

Chewings Fescue. Lb. 72 cts.; 100 lbs. \$70.00.

Perennial Rye Grass. Lb. 19 cts.; 100 lbs. \$16.75.

Poa Trivialis. Lb. 57 cts.; 100 lbs. \$55.00.

APPLY WEED KILLERS TO PASTURES

Pasture fields and grass crops in general are being greatly benefited by the application of the "right kind" of Weed Killing agents.

Inquire from us regarding the proper formula of 2-4D and 2-4-5T chemicals for a specific job; rate of application and when to use, also prices.



Wetsel's Grass Mixtures and Seed Oats



OATS

RESEEDING PASTURE

In general, a pasture that has less than a 50 percent stand of desirable grasses and legumes should be reseeded. The proper use of lime, liberal use of fertilizer and reseeding are the quickest ways to bring back a run-down pasture.

FERTILIZER INCREASES GRAZING

Tests made by the V. P. I. Dairy Department on a fairly good blue grass sod showed that a well-fertilized pasture produced 60 to 70 percent more feed than unfertilized pasture. Proper fertilization will provide two weeks later grazing in the fall and two weeks earlier grazing in the spring. The value of pasture is determined to a large extent by how quick new growth comes back after being grazed off. An abundant supply of plant food is necessary for a quick comeback.

ONE FIELD NOT ENOUGH

The greatest number of days of grazing cannot be had with one pasture field. A system of pastures must be developed, using mixtures that give high yields at different times of the year.

SEEDING DATES

Seed after the first good rain in August and up to September 15, or during February, March and April.

MIXTURE FOR MOIST BOTTOM LAND

Composed of six grasses and clovers, as follows: 4 lbs. Orchard Grass, 5 lbs. Kentucky 31 Fescue, 1 lb. Ladino Clover, 2 lbs. Red-Top, 4 lbs. Timothy and 2 lbs. White Dutch Clover—a total of 18 lbs. per acre. The price of this combination at press time is \$6.30.

Sow 64 to 90 lbs. per acre

Oats and other grains yield larger crops of better quality when treated with Ceresan to control smut and other diseases. Since we are well equipped to treat Oats during the process of cleaning and grading, the additional cost is very slight. See page 26 for more detailed information on Ceresan and other du Pont products.

CLINTON OATS No. 11 (or No. 59)

Certified Seed

Clinton was bred especially for resistance to leaf and stem rust, smuts and leaf blight. It is a medium early variety. Kernels are yellow, occasionally tinged with brown, are medium large and very plump, and have a percentage of groats much higher than the older varieties. It is of medium height and frequently remains somewhat green when grain is fully matured and ready for harvesting, thus enhancing the value of the straw for feeding.

You are warned against using "just straight Clinton." It has been superseded by No. 11 (the Illinois designation) and No. 59 (the Indiana designation), which are said to be the same strain. The chief advantage of the new strain is that it ripens more uniformly. If supplies and prices so dictate, we may stock both No. 11 and No. 59. Certified seed, bus. \$2.05; 9-bus. lots, \$2.03 per bus. Uncertified seed, bus. \$1.90; 9-bus. lots, \$1.88 per bus.

LESPEDeza

Korean Lespedeza

Makes an excellent hay crop 10 to 20 inches tall, and equal to alfalfa in analysis and feed value. Requires no soil preparation and even when closely grazed it grows readily in acid land. Produces two to three tons of hay per acre each year and reseeds itself if properly cut. Korean Lespedeza makes the best and cheapest pasture in mid-summer, for it is practically drought-resistant. It can be cut for hay in September. It increases soil fertility and costs less to produce than other important legumes. Sow on small grains or on pasture land from January 15 to April, 20 lbs. per acre.

Dodder-free seed. Lb. 28 cts.; 100 lbs. \$27.00.	} Unhulled Seed
2 Dodder per oz. Lb. 27 cts.; 100 lbs. \$26.50.	
3 Dodder per oz. Lb. 27 cts.; 100 lbs. \$26.00.	
Hulled Seed. Dodder Free. Lb. 28 cts.; 100 lbs. \$27.00.	
Kobe Lespedeza. Dodder Free. Ask for price.	

Sericea Lespedeza

A drought-resistant soil-improver for almost any soil. After the first year will yield two to four tons of field-cured hay per acre each year. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. of unhulled seed per acre from January through March; 20 lbs. of hulled or scarified seed in April or May.

Hulled Seed. Dodder Free. Supply acutely short. Ask for price.

MIXTURE FOR NORTHERN PIEDMONT AND WEST OF BLUE RIDGE

No. 1. Not adapted to shallow, drought-type soils. Orchard Grass 8 lbs., Ladino Clover 2 lbs., Korean Lespedeza 8 lbs. Approximate price per acre, \$6.60.

WETSEL'S PASTURE MIXTURE

The following is the combination of grasses that we have recommended for quite a few years. It has acquired something of a reputation as a good, comparatively low-cost pasture mixture: 7 lbs. Korean Lespedeza, 6 lbs. Orchard Grass, 3 lbs. Timothy, 2 lbs. Alsike Clover. Sow in February, March and April on small grain crops or old sod. Approximate cost at press time, \$5.10 per acre.



Wetsel's Annual Forage Crop Seeds

ANDREW OATS

Certified Seed

One of the newer strains of oats. Recommended for Virginia, Maryland and upper south. Outyielded all other varieties in a Virginia test. Matures very early. Big open heads, yellow grain, low hull percent. Good weight, strong stalks and stands well. Taller than Clinton. Resists smut and blight but not crown rust. Certified bus. \$2.05; 15 bus. lots, \$2.03 per bus.

ARLINGTON OATS

Another of the more recently developed strains. Has been a very high yielder in upper south, which includes Virginia. Is also good producer for pasture and hay. Can be sown in either fall or spring. Seeding in spring should be prior to about March 15th. See price below.

FULGRAIN OATS

Wesco Seed

Has become very popular in Virginia and other eastern states. Early maturing, disease resistant. Stools well and is a vigorous grower. Its upright growth of medium height makes it easy to combine. Heads are large and well filled with rich reddish yellow plump grains, winter or spring. Bus. \$1.90; 9-bus. lots, \$1.88 per bus.

Other Varieties and Grades Oats

	Bus.
Andrew Wesco	\$1 85
Arlington, Wesco	2 20

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Extensively used as pasture for cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry. In a good season will continue to grow after being grazed. Sow in spring, 4 to 5 lbs. per acre in rows or 8 to 10 lbs. when broadcast. Lb. 18 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Larger quantities, 16 cts. per lb.

HAIRY VETCH

Valuable as a winter cover crop to fertilize the soil, to prevent leaching, and also to furnish forage. A good mixture often used in the spring is 15 lbs. Vetch and 1½ bus. oats per acre. If sown alone, plant 50 to 60 lbs. per acre. Lb. 24 cts.; bus. \$12.90.

MILLET

Tennessee Cultivated Strain, very popular in this vicinity. Millet requires fertile soil and good growing conditions, when it will produce an abundance of forage. Sown with cowpeas or soybeans, use 3 to 5 lbs. per acre, or 30 lbs. per acre if seeded alone for hay. Where a seed crop is desired, sow only 20 lbs. Drill or broadcast from May to July. Lb. 19 cts.; bus. \$9.00.

BROOM CORN

Will grow on any land that will produce corn. When ground is warm, plant 1 to 1½ inches deep in drills 3½ feet apart, thinning the plants to 6 inches apart in the row. Sow 5 lbs. to the acre.

Standard Evergreen. Grows 8 to 10 feet high and yields heavy straight brush free from large center stems. Ready to cut in 90 to 100 days. Lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.70.

SUGAR CANE (For Syrup)

Sugar Drip. Large growth, often yielding up to 65% of its total weight in juice. Well adapted to this territory. Lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65.

Early Orange. Excellent for both forage and sorghum. Lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65.

SOY BEANS

On the farm Soy Beans may be mixed with other grains to make a high-protein feed. As a hay, they are similar to alfalfa in feed value. The best time for planting is from late May to July 15, but it may be done as late as August 15. Sow 60 to 90 lbs. per acre broadcast, or 45 to 60 lbs. in drills. Be sure to inoculate—use Nitragin.

VIRGINIA (Brown). Matures in about 125 days. Also a popular variety in this section. Is well known for its excellent hay and ensilage. Well-filled pods borne on strong vines, easy to cut and cure. Ask for prices.

WILSON (Black). Matures in about 120 days. By far the most popular variety in this territory. Used primarily as a hay crop. Makes an excellent green manure. A small-seeded kind, bearing pods well above the ground. Bus. \$4.25; 10-bus. lots, \$4.20 per bus.

S-100. A rather new variety in the East but has already acquired many loyal friends. One of the earliest maturing varieties, which especially commends it to the higher-altitude, short-season areas. High yielder of uniform medium height, standing up well. Yellow, small to medium seeds. Seldom shatters at harvest. Ask for prices.

SPRING BARLEY

Moore Variety

Wesco Brand. Our stock was grown in the Valley from Certified seed. It was a fine crop and created much attention in a vicinity where grown. Sow as early as possible in spring, preferably in early March. Use a high potash content fertilizer. Mix 150 lbs. Nitrate of Soda per ton of fertilizer. Can be applied when seeds are sown or as top dressing later on.

Our stock has been treated with Ceresan to resist smut and other diseases. This treatment also retards mold and decay of seed in ground, thereby improving germination. Bus. \$3.15.

COWPEAS

A highly nutritious forage crop that makes excellent feed for horses and cattle, as well as cheap enrichment for the soil. For the latter purpose, cut the vines and use them as hay; then plant whatever crop is to follow in the stubble and roots. Since Cowpeas have a tendency to loosen the soil, seed can usually be harrowed in, making plowing unnecessary. Sow 60 to 90 lbs. per acre between May 20 and July 15. Be sure to inoculate the seed with Nitragin before planting.

Mixed Cowpeas. A mixture of good varieties is usually more satisfactory, especially for soil improvement, for the combination is better able to withstand extremes of weather. Ask for price.



SOY BEANS



Seed Inoculations and Disinfectants



Seed Disinfectants

New Dustless Arasan SF-X

Designed primarily for commercial use. Eliminates flying dust. Plants start faster, grow stronger and produce more. Harmless to seed. Compatible with legume inoculants. 25-lb. drum \$45.00; 100-lb. drum \$172.50.



Arasan

A seed disinfectant and protectant of the non-mercurial type. It has proved effective on vegetables, seed corn, and peanuts. Inexpensive, easy and safe to use when applied as recommended. $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; 8 ozs. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$3.20; 10 lbs. \$11.50.

Semesan

Aids in reducing rot of flowers and vegetables, gives them a healthy start. Treat seeds, corms, bulbs, and seedlings with Semesan. Apply dry or in solution with water. Semesan generally reduces seed rotting and damping-off. One ounce treats 15 to 60 pounds of seed. Costs only $\frac{1}{4}$ cent to 2 cents per pound of seed. 2 ozs. 60 cts.; 12 ozs. \$2.85.



Ceresan M

The standard of comparison when experiment stations test effectiveness of seed fungicides. For more than 20 years Ceresan has been the accepted seed treatment for grains and cotton and is still the leader for controlling disease, improving stands and yields. 14 ozs. \$1.25; 3 lbs. \$3.55; 40 lbs. \$35.85; 100 lbs. \$85.00.



Semesan Bel

Easy, quick dip treatment for seed potatoes, Irish and Sweet. Costs only about 21 cents an acre. Generally reduces seed-piece decay, seed-borne scab, and rhizoctonia. No mussy soaking; just dip, drain, dry, and plant. One pound treats 60 to 80 bushels of seed. 2-oz. pkg. 50 cts.; 1b. can \$2.30; 4-lb. can \$7.50.



CONVERT LEGUME SEEDS INTO FERTILIZER PLANTS

by
Inoculating with

NITRAGIN

Build Up Your Soil

Inoculate Your Legumes with Nitragin

Many believe that once a field has been planted with inoculated legume seeds, any similar legumes planted on the same field in the future need not be inoculated. But field tests have shown that better crops are harvested when legume seeds are inoculated whenever planted. It seldom pays to depend upon natural inoculation. The safest method is to inoculate legume seed each time the seed is planted.

1953 NITRAGIN INOCULATION PRICES

When Ordering, ALWAYS State Name of Seed

ALFALFA, Sweet, Bur, Hubam Clovers.	
1 bus.	\$0 55 100 lbs. \$0 75
CLOVERS, Medium & Mammoth Red, Alsike, Crimson & White Clovers.	
1 bus.	\$0 55 100 lbs. \$0 75
COMBINATION (Referred to as A&B). For all A or Alfalfa group (see above) and Red, Medium Red, Mammoth, White, Wild White, White Dutch, Alsike and Ladino Clovers ONLY (not for instance for Crimson).	
1 bus.	\$0 55 2 bus. \$0 95
BEANS, Navy, Pinto, Wax, String, Kidney, Gr. Northern.	
1 bus.	\$0 55
PEAS (All Varieties) and VETCHES (All Varieties)	
100-lb. size.	\$0 50
PEANUTS, LIMA BEANS, COWPEAS.	
Small (Inoculates up to 120 lbs. seed)	\$0 35
SOY BEANS (All Varieties).	
Small (Inoculates up to 120 lbs. seed)	\$0 40
5 bus.	60
25 bus. (one can)	2 70
LESPEDEZA.	
100-lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs. seed)	\$0 55
GARDEN SIZE. Garden Peas and Beans, Sweet Peas, Lupines and Edible Soybeans.	
Enough for 8 lbs. seed.	15 cts. ea.

NITRAGIN—the Oldest and Most Widely Used Inoculator in America

Sprayers and Dusters

Pressure Sprayers

No. 293-G. Galvanized. $3\frac{3}{4}$ gal.	\$7 65
No. 335-G. Galvanized. $3\frac{3}{4}$ gal.	9 69
No. 220-G. Bugwiser.	6 98
No. 36 Sunshine (Wheelbarrow)	21 25

Hudson Flame Throwers

No. 711A.	\$21 75
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(Are becoming very popular)

Hand Sprayers

Blizzard, Copper. Continuous.	\$4 40
Chapin, Copper; single nozzle.	3 10
Chapin, Copper; double nozzle.	3 35
No. 403-ND. Master Fog. Tin. Qt.	43
No. 430. Homestead. Qt.	97
No. 431. Comet. Tin. Qt.	97
No. 436. Cardinal. 3 qts.	1 90

Dusters

No. 806. Roto Power. 2 nozzles, 2 elbows, four 15-inch telescoping tubes. New and improved design.	\$27 75
No. 1-A. Stauffer Knapsack.	14 95
No. 766. Hudson, Admiral. 24-inch extension nozzle.	1 70





WETSEL'S *Adapted Seed Corn Hybrids*

U. S. 13

(110 DAYS)

Each year we are at a loss to know what to say about this hybrid. It is almost like trying to describe a chicken coop to a farmer! We dislike to continue saying "It is still the leading hybrid Corn," but as long as that is a fact we have no alternative. As far as we know, no other variety of hybrid Corn comes even close to being as popular in the area that we serve.

The outstanding current fact—we probably should say "the top of the news" is that in the 1952 annual Ninth Ruritan District Corn-yield contest, the three top awards were won by U. S. 13, as follows: First prize, E. W. Armstrong, Mt. Crawford, 133 bushels; second, John Keeze, Penn Laird, 126 bushels; and third, Ben Foltz, McGaheysville, 113 bushels. That all three won with U. S. 13 is pretty significant, we think. And in view of the generally "poor growing season," the yield is quite convincing! When in doubt, use U. S. 13!

OHIO C-54

(Early—About 95 Days)

This hybrid was added to our list last year with the announcement that until something better comes along we will concentrate on it as an extra-early variety, as far as "open-formula" hybrids are concerned. This is not to be interpreted as a reflection on the several early DeKalb numbers, which become increasingly popular each year.

As an early Corn, it has demonstrated outstanding vigor, which makes it comparatively free of wilt, blight and disease, with the result that the stock remains relatively green during the period that the ear is maturing and ripening. It thus has a tendency to produce bigger and fuller ears of well-developed kernels.

Because of shorter maturity, with less demand on the fertility of the soil, it can be planted closer together, with more rows and more stalks in the hill. When this is done, the yield compares very favorably with most of the later Corns, including U. S. 13. It is on the recommended list of the Extension Department, which should be sufficient.

V. P. I. 645

Developed at Blacksburg Experimental Station and released to the public last year. Because of a poor season last year, little is yet known of its qualifications. As we indicated in our 1952 catalog, it will require several years to determine its value.

Said to be a little later than U. S. 13 in maturity. Silks about the same time as 13 but usually contains more moisture at harvest time. Resistant to stock rot and to leaf blights common in Virginia. Stands up well and yields well.



U. S. 262

A fairly late-maturing hybrid that we have carried for a number of years. Has some loyal friends but has never developed into a volume seller for us here in the Valley and adjacent territory. Very popular in Tidewater Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. Stalks are large and erect.

U. S. 99-A

A fairly late-maturing Corn requiring, as a rule, 120 to 125 days, which has been used in this locality for some years. It has never been a big seller with us because it is too late for most situations and because a large, late-maturing Corn requires good soil. It is generally used where a large tonnage of fodder is desired, often for ensilage. Essentially 99-A, which we are offering this year, is about the same as just plain 99, but the 99-A is regarded as an improvement over the old strain.

ILLINOIS 200

Maturity about 120 days. Stalks somewhat larger than U. S. 13, as you might expect. Ear longer but somewhat smaller. Like most late-maturing and large-foddered Corn, it produces best results on fertile or bottom soils. It is a good combination Corn, for either ensilage or husking for crib.

HYBRID SEED CORN PRICES

TESTED—GRADED—TREATED—BAGS INCLUDED

	F.O.B. HARRISONBURG			POSTPAID up to 150 miles		
	Gal.	½bus.	Bus.	Gal.	½bus.	Bus.
U. S. 13—Certified Illinois-Grown	\$1 25	\$5 30	\$9 50	\$1 67	\$6 45	\$11 67
U. S. 13—Certified Virginia—Ward's	1 30	5 10	10 00	1 72	6 25	12 15
U. S. 262—Certified Virginia-Grown	1 35	5 30	10 50	1 77	6 45	12 67
U. S. 357—Certified Virginia-Grown	1 35	5 30	10 50	1 77	6 45	12 67
U. S. 99-A—Certified Virginia-Grown	1 35	5 30	10 50	1 77	6 45	12 67
Illinois 200—Certified Virginia-Grown	1 30	5 10	10 00	1 72	6 25	12 15
Ohio C-54—Certified Ohio-Grown	1 35	5 75	10 00	1 77	6 90	12 15
V. P. I. 645—Certified Virginia-Grown	1 45	6 00	11 25	1 87	7 15	13 40



DeKalb HYBRID CORNS



Here is an example of the field selection and testing done by DeKalb.

DeKalb Hybrids continue to pick up new, loyal users each year.

It would not be truthful to say that they are sensational Corns. They do not stand out over all other hybrids in every particular. But they are consistently good. And when better hybrids are available, you can be sure that DeKalb will be "among those present."

Fact is, we recognize that the day of sensational performances by Corn hybrids is over. The industry has matured to the point of comparative stabilization. To be sure, progress is still being made in the development of better hybrids, and we have full confidence that improvements will continue. The industry will

become still more stable through the elimination of small and incompetent growers who rushed into the business in the expectation of easy, quick profits.

More and more each year the reliability of the producer and consistency of performance in the field will assume greater importance. In these respects the DeKalb organization has from the very beginning enjoyed top rank equal to the best producers in every respect. This means that DeKalb is superior to about 95 percent of all others.

Again we group the DeKalb Corns in the order of their general maturity. Bear in mind that the number denotes relative maturity and size of fodder.

404-A—406—455—609

These are early-maturing and small-foddered Corns, 404-A being the earliest. Can be planted very late and still mature before frost. If planted early, they can be harvested in time to plant early fall crops.

404-A, TFZ grains, pk. \$2.60; bus. \$9.40; large or medium flats, pk. \$3.30; bus. \$12.70. Large flat grains of other varieties, pk. \$3.05; bus. \$11.70.

816-840-847-849-850

Medium maturity and medium fodder but good ear—all these characteristics varying with fertility of soil, time of planting and weather conditions. They are primarily for the crib. Available in flat grains: pk. \$3.05; bus. \$11.70. **DEKALB HYBRIDS ARE ALSO AVAILABLE THROUGH OUR AUTHORIZED DEALERS.**

898

Somewhat later in maturity than previous group. Fodder also somewhat larger. It makes a good combination Corn, for either husking or ensilage, or both from same field. Should be confined to fields in high state of fertility. Flat grains: pk. \$3.05; bus. \$11.70.

Prices are f.o.b. Harrisonburg. If ordered to be sent by Parcel Post, within 150 miles, add 55 cts. per pk. and \$1.55 per bus.

Consult your Postmaster for rates beyond 150 miles.

1002—1022—1050

Large-foddered strains and consequently late maturing. In this territory they are used primarily for ensilage. Producing a good ear as well, they make a good rich silage, providing a lot of grain with stalk. For best results, soil should be pretty good. Flat grains: pk. \$3.05; bus. \$11.70.

WHITE HYBRIDS 707

707 has been on our list for some years and has given excellent results where a white Corn is desired. Flat grains: pk. \$3.30; bus. \$12.70. **DEKALB HYBRIDS ARE ALSO AVAILABLE THROUGH OUR AUTHORIZED DEALERS.**



FUNK G

**"Consistently
Good Year
After Year"**



15-Year Record Through Virginia

FUNK G-91

Introduced this year in response to the urgent demand of Virginia farmers for a high-yielding, good-quality early Funk G Hybrid. Will reach complete maturity in 100 to 105 days and is known as a "hard little fighter" under adverse conditions. Ears are big and long, placed low on short stalks, making it ideal for either mechanical or hand picking. Adapted to a wide range of soils.

FUNK G-98

As indicated here last year, this is a recent development but has already become a favorite of thousands of Virginia farmers. Produces one large, long ear of uniform thickness from butt to tip. Contains the famous inbred 67 from Lancaster County Sure Crop. Excellent stalk qualities that permit it to stand up when many others fall under insect and disease attacks. Recommended for medium to higher fertility soils.

FUNK G-99

Also a comparatively recent development that contains the inbred 67 from Lancaster County Sure Crop. The Funk representative for this area claims it has received more praise than any Corn they distribute. Has been a top yielder in tests conducted in the Valley. Does an excellent job on soils of low fertility but, of course, will do better on soils of higher fertility. Produces one very long ear per stalk and requires 110 to 115 days for full maturity.

FUNK G-131A

A brand-new hybrid, yet already a proved producer. Starts off very fast in spring and keeps right on growing. Produces lots of dark green foliage, giving it eye appeal during growing season. Ears exceptionally long and covered well on tips with husks. Has outstanding ability to stand up under severe insect attacks and windstorms. Best adapted to soils of medium to higher fertility. Requires about 120 days for full maturity and resists corn-borers.

FUNK G-136

Represented to us as the most-asked-for of the Funk hybrids. Supplies have never met the demand for this Corn. Said to combine more outstanding qualities than any other. Beautiful bright yellow ears placed low on short stalks. Some farmers regard it as being "tailor made" for mechanical picking. Has a vast root system, giving it unusual standing ability. Does well on soil of low fertility but better on rich land.

FUNK G-704

An outstanding late variety of yellow Corn, recommended for late harvest or ensilage. Requires about 125 days for full maturity but can be harvested earlier for the silo. Is also a high-yielding Corn, as late varieties go, and consequently provides high-quality ensilage. Ears hang downward, thus preventing water from lodging inside the husk. Has unusual standing ability, which is especially desirable in a late Corn.

1953 PRICES

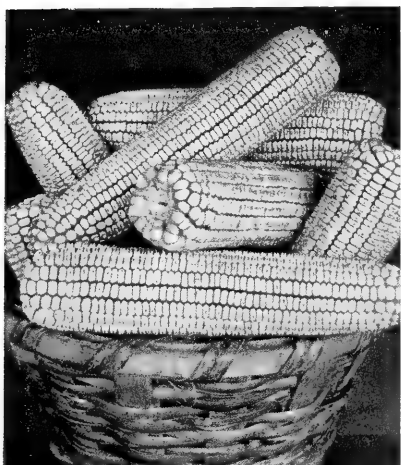
 All Funk Varieties,
Flat Kernels.

Pk. \$3.15; bus. \$11.90
**Harrisonburg
F. O. B.**

WETSEL'S STANDARD CORNS

Widely Used for Over 50 Years

Pennsylvania (Lancaster) Sure Crop.
110 to 120 days. A well-known sort in continued demand.



Reid's Yellow Dent. Certified. 120 days. Reid's Yellow Dent strains are the most popular yellow Corn, especially in the East. Usually produces show-type ears ten or so inches long. Deep grain, wedged close in a medium size red cob. High shelling percent. Good yield, high feeding value.

Bloody Butcher. 100 to 110 days. A well-known and, in some sections, popular Corn. A persistent, limited demand prevails each

year, despite the wide use of corn hybrids. Kernels are thick, wide and stubby; characterized by faint streaks of red.

Eureka. 115 days. A first-class sort for either ensilage or feeding, if allowed to mature.

Pamunkey. An extra-heavy producer. Strong, vigorous stalks 13 to 15 feet high; usually bears two large ears.

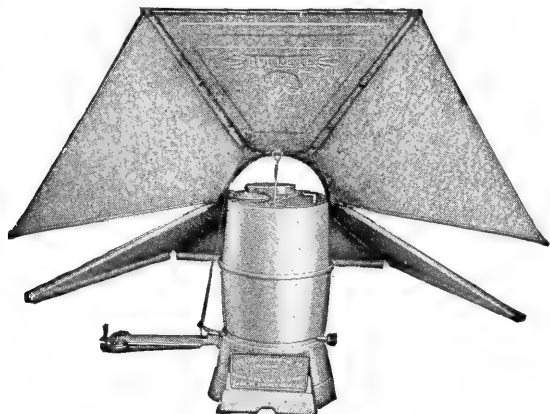
STANDARD FIELD CORN PRICES

F. O. B. HARRISONBURG

	Pk.	Bus.
Reid's Yellow Dent	\$1 20	\$4 50
Penna. Sure Crop, Pennsylvania Grown	1 35	5 20
Bloody Butcher	1 20	4 75
Boone County White Dent—Thoroughbred	1 30	5 00
Hickory King	1 35	5 25
Ensilage, Eureka	1 35	5 25
Ensilage, Old Virginia	1 20	4 75
Ensilage, Pamunkey	1 40	5 50

By Parcel Post add 55 cts. per pk.; 85 cts. per 1/2 bus.; \$1.55 per bus.

Wetzel's Modern Poultry Supplies



Buckeye Coal-Burning Brooder

The first Coal Brooder to win popular acceptance. Constant improvements make it the best Coal Brooder available today. Has many features not found on other stoves. It is low in price, saves time and work, is easy and economical to use.

No. 119-A. 62-in. Canopy. Capacity 700. Holds 60 lbs. coal	\$39 25
No. 120-A. 62-in. Canopy. Capacity 1000. Holds 72 lbs. coal	42 22

Buckeye Oil and Gas Brooders

Both Oil and Gas Brooders are becoming increasingly popular among poultry producers in every section of the country, partly because of the difficulty experienced with coal supplies in recent years but also because they require less labor and attention. It is said that there is little or no advantage in fuel cost of oil, as compared with coal, but fuel cost of gas has proved to be appreciably lower.

Thus far, oil stoves have sold in greater numbers with us, but the use of gas is increasing.

Both Buckeye oil and gas stoves are modern in every respect and include the very latest types of burners and other gadgets. We will gladly supply literature, with detailed specifications and other information.

Oil. The New Master V8-72	\$40 50
Gas. X-172-PN (For bottle or natural gas)	33 75
(Larger quantities somewhat lower)	

Warner Electric Brooder

Carefully made, rigid, durable, easily assembled. Properly ventilated. "Floor always dry." Fabric curtain admits air but excludes drafts. Enclosed switch-box avoids fire hazards. Economical operation—as low as 6 cents a day. Allows 7 sq. in. or more for each chick. DeLuxe is made with metal top.

No. 500-D. DeLuxe Warner	Cap. 500	\$42 12
No. 350-D. DeLuxe Warner	350	35 48

Warner Gas Brooders

Recognizing the trend toward gas-burning brooders, the Warner Company, whose electric brooders have long been popular in this area, makes a **SAFE, ECONOMICAL, EFFICIENT** gas stove. It has already won wide acclaim among experienced poultrymen.

No. 672-G. 72-in. hover	\$40 50
(Ten or more somewhat lower)	



Wood-Burning Brooders

Wood-Burning Brooders reliable, economical, clean, safe, and easily cared for. Price lower this year.

No. 24. Shenandoah B.	Cap. 500	\$27 12
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Showalter Wood-Burning Brooder

The Showalter Wood-Burning Brooder enjoys wide popularity over a wide area in Virginia, West Virginia, and several southern states.

It is a round stove, somewhat like an ordinary heater used in the home. If you prefer to use wood for fuel, we think you will like the Showalter Brooder. Capacity under average conditions, 500.

Price, uncrated	\$26 25
Price, crated for shipping	27 00

Infra-Red Electric Brooders

This new type of heating unit is becoming very popular. In addition to the "brooding" of poultry, they are used in many other ways, for example the comfort and protection of new born pigs and lambs. They are even used for space heating of rooms and offices.

UR-3. 3 Bulb Complete	\$9 10
UR-4T. 4 Bulb Complete with thermostat	13 65



Buckeye Fountains

No. 255. 5-gal. (SW Float)	\$3 14
No. 456. 5-gal. (DW)	3 10
No. 269. 10-gal. (SW Float)	4 80



Jar Fountains

Just the thing for baby chicks. Fits any Mason jar. (Jar not included.)

No. 6-P. Glass Fountain	Each \$0 12	Doz. \$1 35
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Note—Can be used for buttermilk and medicine.

Heater

No. 200.	\$3 20
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**WETSEL'S MODERN POULTRY SUPPLIES, continued****TO GUARD AGAINST
COLDS • ROUP • BRONCHITIS**

"I fight colds and respiratory diseases by dusting with HTH-15. A dry, white powder, containing just the right balance of chlorine, HTH-15 is easy to use. I just dust over the birds on roost with an inexpensive dust-gun—and get all benefits of the chlorine inhalant treatment without disadvantages of moisture."

A little HTH-15 in drinking water helps prevent spread of disease. Disinfect poultry-houses and equipment by spraying regularly with HTH-15 Solution. Economical—no waste—effective. Write for literature. Extensively used for dairy farm sanitation in the dairy, on the animals, and in the barns. Lb. can 85 cts., postpaid \$1.00; 3-lb. can \$1.80, postpaid \$2.00.

CYANO GAS
CALCIUM CYANIDE

All soil unless treated, is infested with numerous species of soil insects, such as wireworms, millipedes, symphylids, sow bugs, slugs, grubs of imported beetles and nematodes. Fumigate the soil with CYANO GAS to kill these pests.

**CYANO GAS A-DUST**

(General Purpose)

1-lb. can.....	\$1 00
5-lb. can.....	3 75
25-lb. can.....	12 50

CYANO GAS G-FUMIGANT

(For inclosed space fumigation)

5-lb. can.....	\$3 75
25-lb. can.....	12 50

CYANO GAS ANT KILLER

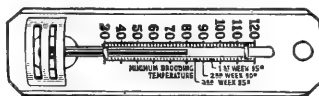
does not rely on feeding habits of the ants. It kills them with gas. The spouted 4-oz. can (enough to kill a million ants) is especially designed for treating ant nests in gardens and lawns. 4-oz. can 40 cts.

**FEEDERS**

Buckeye RL-336. 3 ft.....	\$1 05
Buckeye RL-348. 4 ft.....	1 20
Buckeye RL-548. Broiler.....	1 48
Buckeye RL-560. 5 ft.....	2 15

**Thermostats**

	Each
T-3. 3 in. Stud Brooder Utility.....	\$0 28
T-4. 3 in. Buckeye Oil Brooder.....	28
T-5. 3 in. Buckeye Oil Brooder.....	28
T-6. 3 in. Simplex & Miller Wood...	30
T-7. 3 in. Several Makes.....	30
T-8. 3 in. Several Makes.....	30
T-347. 3 in. Fitall.....	30
T-40. 4 in. Showalter Wood.....	47
T-44. 4 in. Newton Incubator.....	47
T-46. 4 in. Blue Hen.....	47
T-49. 4 in. Shen. Wood Brooder....	47
Newtown Wafer & Bar (Complete)...	1 50

**Thermometers**

	Each
No. 200. Ideal Brooder.....	\$0 45
No. 400. Electric Brooder.....	50

CARBOLA
The Disinfecting White Paint

Does three important jobs in one single operation: **paints white, kills germs, kills flies.** Specially formulated and tested for farm use.

Carbola has been sold since 1916. It now contains DDT. Destroys the germs of many diseases on contact.

Ideal for cow barns, poultry houses, hog pens, house cellars and other outhouses.

Ask for literature on this truly remarkable and easy-to-apply product. Costs one cent to treat 10 square feet. Lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$3.08; 50 lbs. \$5.98.

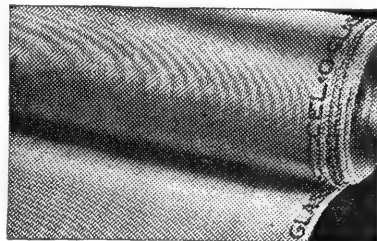
Lindane

This is the "trade name" (comparable to DDT) for the newest chemical—BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE—about which you may have heard and read. It is said to be more effective for killing many kinds of flies. Numerous branded sprays now contain Lindane. Like DDT, we have it in many forms—powder or liquid and in branded products. Will be glad to discuss its uses with you.

50% DDT Powder

A wettable dust for spraying crops, dairy barns, horse stables and other buildings. Used at varying strengths.

Lb.....	\$0 80
4 lbs.....	2 10
50 lbs.....	23 00

Cel-O-Glass

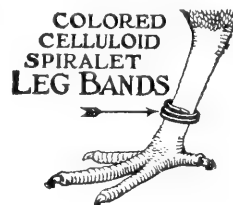
CEL-O-GLASS, has been widely used for 30 years. 100-ft. rolls, available in 28 or 36-in. widths, \$1.10 per sq. yd.



Withstands sun, wind, rain, snow. No glass cutting, no putty, just cut to size with shears and nail down with wood strips. May be purchased in any desired lengths. 150-ft. roll (36 in. wide) per sq. yd.....\$0 52

Wyr-O-Glass

(36 in. wide), per sq. yd.....\$0 85

**Celluloid Leg Bands**

No. 9. Leghorn.....	100
No. 11. Rocks, Reds.....	\$0 52
No. 12. Asiatic.....	67
	79

Egg Scales

Premier.....	\$1 80
Acme.....	3 24
Unique.....	1 75

BLACK LEAF 40

	Each
Oz.....	\$0 36
5 ozs.....	1 05
Lb.....	2 42
2 lbs.....	4 15
5 lbs.....	7 40
10 lbs.....	12 65



Wetsel's Spraying Materials

Tri-Ogen Spray



Insect Spray and Fungicide

TRI-GEN spray is a proved product. Leading rosarians, both amateur and professional, in all parts of the country use and recommend TRI-GEN. Protects roses and other plants from insects and disease.

"E" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray	\$1 50
"A" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray	2 35
"B" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray	6 00
"C" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray	9 00
"D" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray	30 00

Liquid Fertilizer (Liqua-Vita)

A complete liquid plant food for all plants in any type of soil. Your health depends largely on what you eat. The health of your flowers and vegetables depends largely on the food they receive. It is an established fact that plant roots take their food only in liquid form. Dry fertilizers are utilized only through the effects of rain or manual application of water. Liqua-Vita is ready for immediate use, as soon as applied. One gallon makes 256 gallons of complete plant food, equivalent to 100 pounds of the best commercial fertilizer. It is used extensively by commercial greenhouses. 8-oz. bottle 45 cts.; qt. \$1.25; gal. \$4.00.

HYPONEX PLANT FOOD

Hyponex is not limited to a certain type of plant or tree. Nor does poverty or richness of soil interfere with its effectiveness. Treat the soil with Hyponex when you plant bulbs or seeds. Feed them with Hyponex according to the simple directions on each package.

1-oz. package—makes 6 gallons.	\$0 10
3-oz. can—makes 18 gallons.	25
7-oz. can—makes 42 gallons.	50
1-lb. can—makes 100 gallons.	1 00
10-lb. drum—makes 1000 gallons.	8 00



Red Arrow. For chewing and sucking insects. Recommended for Mexican bean beetle, cucumber beetle, cabbage and tomato worms, etc. Oz. 35 cts.; 4 ozs. \$1.00.

Tri-Ogen Dust

General Purpose Three-Way Insecticide-Fungicide Dust

Many horticulturists prefer to dust rather than spray. TRI-GEN DUST was perfected to meet the need of a scientifically balanced, safe, effective three-purpose insecticide-fungicide dusting material. TRI-GEN DUST contains the proper toxic ingredients to kill aphids and similar sucking insects. Stomach poisons that will not burn foliage are incorporated to control chewing insects.



1-lb. Unit Tri-Ogen Dust	\$1 19
5-lb. Unit Tri-Ogen Dust	4 85

Mologen

Gets Rid of Moles the Easy Way

MOLOGEN eliminates moles in two or three days. It is easy to use and there is no messy disposal job. It is non-poisonous to birds and pets. Emits no gas and is odorless.

To use MOLOGEN, make small holes in the ridges made by the moles and insert about one teaspoonful in the hole. The moles in the underground passages are killed by this scientific mole eliminator.

1½ lb.	\$0 50
1½ lbs.	1 25



Bag Balm

\$1.00

Blue Dragon

Can be used either as liquid spray or by dusting on the plant. Non-poisonous—harmless to humans and domestic animals. Will not burn tender foliage. Lb. 25 cts.; 4 lbs. 80 cts.; 25 lbs. \$3.80.

Copper Dragon Dust (For Bugs and Blight)

Recommended for certain insects and fungous diseases. Particularly good for potatoes and tomatoes. Lb. 30 cts.; 4 lbs. 85 cts.; 25 lbs. \$4.60.

No. 7 Dragon

Contains 7% metallic copper and is made to meet demands of experimental station and county agents for higher copper material. 4 lbs. 80 cts.

Crow Repellent.

Keeps crows, larks, starlings, blackbirds, pheasants and other corn-pulling birds from molesting corn while it is germinating, sprouting, and rooting. Saves seeds, labor of replanting. Will not clog planter.

½ pt. (1-bus. size)	\$0 40
1 pt. (2-bus. size)	60
1 qt. (4-bus. size)	90



Viol-Ogen

Everything You Need in One Kit \$2.95 Complete

Everything you need for successful African Violet growing — except the plant, the pot and the water — is contained in the new Viol-Ogen Kit. Eliminating guesswork and mess, these four laboratory-controlled products now make this enjoyable hobby even more delightful. Every African Violet grower needs one or more of these kits.



VIOL-GEN ROOTING MEDIUM.

Gives Quicker, More Vigorous Start

VIOL-GEN POTTING MIXTURE

Balanced and Ready-to-Use

VIOL-GEN PLANT FOOD

Miraculous Plant Stimulant

VIOL-GEN SPRAY

Kills Deadly Hard-to-See Pests

Kow-Kare

The great cow tonic. Designed to promote appetite in cows that are OFF-FEED. Is nationally known. Easy to use. Just give two tablespoonfuls in feed twice daily. For cows that are convalescing increase to three tablespoonfuls.

2 sizes, \$1.00 and \$1.50.



Also 50-lb. drum, \$18.00.

Paris Green. Used as a spray, controls potato bugs and similar insects. ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts.

Bordeaux Mixture. The recognized preventative for most fungous diseases. Lb. 40 cts.; 4 lbs. \$1.00.

Bluestone (Copper Sulphate or Blue Vitriol). A fungicide used for blight, fungus, and bitter rot on fruit. Lb. 17 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

20-20-60 Dust. An insecticide and fungicide spray or dust for control of all chewing insects, including Mexican bean beetle. 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 50-lb. bag \$6.00.

Lime and Sulphur (Dry). The only true dry Lime and Sulphur in powdered form made from liquid Lime and Sulphur. Add the water and you have the liquid. Lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 12½ lbs. \$2.93.

Lime. A high-grade Lime for spraying purposes. 10 lbs. 20 cts.; 50 lbs. 55 cts. At Store.

Sulphur Mulloid. High-grade wettable Sulphur, 98 percent pure. An excellent spray for the control of scab and brown rot and does not russet or burn. 5 lbs. 60 cts.

Sulphur. Fine powdered dusting Sulphur for mildew and fungous diseases on flowers. Lb. 8 cts.; 5 lbs. 37 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.75.

Tobacco Dust. Finely ground for dusting. 2 lbs. 33 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.18.

Volck Oil Spray

Used as both dormant and summer spray for trees and shrubs, against scale insects, red spiders, mites, mealybugs, whitefly larvae, aphids, thrips, lacebugs, chrysanthemum midge, at the rate of 1 to 50. Detailed directions on each package. 4 ozs. 35 cts.; 16 ozs. 70 cts.; gal. \$2.85.



Insecticides and Fungicides



Bordeaux Mixture

This well-known and universally used copper fungicide is for use in the control of fungous diseases such as mildew, rust and blight, and is compatible with most insecticides for use on fruits, flowers, vegetables and shade trees.

1-lb. can.....\$0 40
4-lb. bag..... 1 00



Lead Arsenate

For use as a spray or dust in the control of chewing and leaf-eating insects. It is recommended for use on fruit and shade trees, vegetables, flowers and on lawns and turf for the control of Japanese beetles and other turf-destroying grubs.

1-lb. can.....\$0 60
4-lb. bag..... 1 55

Rotenone Bearing Dust or Spray



Contains .75% Rotenone. For use in the control of Mexican bean beetles, worms on cabbage and broccoli, pea aphid, asparagus beetles, and certain chewing and sucking insects on vegetables and ornamentals. It is a non-poisonous, general-purpose insecticide for dusting.

1-lb. sifter-top can.....\$0 45
4-lb. bag..... 95



DDT 50 Spray

A 50% DDT wettable powder. For use in the control of flea beetles, Japanese beetles, Colorado potato beetles, leafhoppers on beans, cabbage, grapes, potatoes. Also controls cabbage worm and codling moth on apples.

1-lb. can.....\$0 80
4-lb. bag..... 2 10



C-O-C-S Copodust

A copper fungicide for use in the control of early and late blight on tomatoes, potatoes, celery and certain other vegetables having hardy foliage. Effective and safe, this formulation contains no lime.



1-lb. sifter-top can.....\$0 40
5-lb. bag..... 98

C-O-C-S Cuke and Melon Dust

A combined insecticide and fungicide containing calcium arsenate and copper, for the control of cucumber beetles, wilt, scab, mildew and leaf spot on cucumbers, melons and other cucurbits. Effective and safe, this formulation contains no lime.



1-lb. sifter-top can.....\$0 45
4-lb. bag..... 1 10

C-O-C-S Potattox Dust or Spray

Contains DDT and copper. A combined insecticide and fungicide for use as a dust or spray in the control of bugs and blight on potatoes and other vegetables having hardy foliage. Increases yield and quality of crops. For spraying, 6 tablespoonfuls makes 1 gallon of dilute spray, or 4 pounds makes 60 gallons of dilute spray.



1-lb. can.....\$0 48
4-lb. bag..... 1 45



New Pomo-Green

A combined insecticide and fungicide, leaf-green in color, for use in the control of blackspot and powdery mildew on roses, also chewing and sucking insects on roses, delphiniums, phlox and many other ornamental plants. New Pomo-Green can be dusted or sprayed.

1-lb. can.....\$1 00
4-lb. bag..... 3 00



Chlordane Dust or Spray

Contains 6% chlordane. For use in the control of grasshoppers, blister beetles, leaf miners, mole crickets, Japanese beetles and certain other turf insects. Also ants and roaches in the lawn and home.

1-lb. can.....\$0 55
4-lb. bag..... 1 55

Kolo Fruit Tree Dust or Spray

Contains DDT, basic lead arsenate and Kolo sulphur. A combined insecticide and fungicide formulated for insect and disease control after the dormant stage. Used on apples, peaches, pears, plums, prunes and certain ornamentals. For use as a dust or spray in the control of codling moth, curculio, rose chafer, leafhoppers, Japanese beetles, Oriental fruit moth, peach twig borer, and for such fungous diseases as apple scab and brown rot of stone fruits.



1-lb. bag.....\$0 60
3-lb. bag..... 1 50

Dry Lime Sulphur

A dormant and summer spray for effective control of San Jose scale, apple scab, pear scab, peach leaf curl, cherry leaf spot.

1-lb. can.....\$0 45
5-lb. can..... 1 50

Cyclo-Junior Duster

Niagara's Cyclo-Junior is designed to throw a well-distributed volume of dust to completely cover fruit trees, vegetable crops, tobacco, cotton, ornamentals, turf areas. A powerful centrifugal blower, which moves an unusually large volume of air at low velocity, is responsible for the greater dusting capacity and ease of operation of this remarkably efficient duster. It incorporates many features that make its operation more convenient and more effective than any other low-priced duster. \$27.75.



NIAGARA FARM AND GARDEN BRAND



WEED KILLERS — HORMONES

ROOTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The plant hormone powder for cuttings, seeds, tubers and bulbs.

ROOTONE is easy to use. It stimulates the natural tendency for roots to form on slips or cuttings. Rooting takes place in a much shorter time, heavier root systems are formed and fewer cuttings die from disease.

ROOTONE dusted on gladiolus bulbs, dutch iris, etc., stimulates root growth and is particularly valuable on the smaller size bulbs in getting bloom the first year. It stimulates germination of gladiolus bulbets.

By dusting seed with ROOTONE, seedlings grow faster and more uniformly, producing stronger plants and better crops.

1/4-oz. packet 25 cts.; 2-oz. jar \$1.00;
1-lb. can \$5.00

FULL DIRECTIONS ON PACKAGE

TRANSPLANTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The hormone-vitamin powder for stimulating roots in transplanting. TRANSPLANTONE contains the best-known chemicals for making roots grow stronger. It helps grow new roots and reduces loss of water so the plant starts growing again in a much shorter time.

Use TRANSPLANTONE in the Garden

TRANSPLANTONE is used for the transplanting of annuals, perennials and shrubs.

USE ON VEGETABLE PLANTS

When setting out tomatoes, lettuce, celery, peppers, cabbage, cauliflower, sweet potatoes or strawberry plants, the development of new roots can be increased tremendously by watering with TRANSPLANTONE solution.

1/2-oz. packet 25 cts.; 3-oz. can \$1.00;
1-lb. can \$4.00

FULL DIRECTIONS ON PACKAGE

FRUITONE

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Use FRUITONE on tomatoes for earlier crop and more and bigger tomatoes. Spray blossoms once a week for the first four weeks after blooming starts.

If a strong concentration of FRUITONE is used for the spray, most of the tomatoes will be seedless.

Spraying flowers of Lima, String or Soy Beans with FRUITONE gives a better set of pods, especially in bad weather.

FRUITONE prevents premature drop of apples and pears. Spray the fruit about ten days to two weeks before picking them.

2/5-oz. packet 25 cts.; 2-oz. can \$1.00;
12-oz. can \$5.00

FULL DIRECTIONS ON PACKAGE

New Improved WEEDONE®

The Weed-Killing Miracle

Contains the Low-Volatile Butoxy Ethanol Ester of 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D

The outstanding weed killer for home users.



Now Weedone kills woody plants as well as dandelions, plantains and other lawn weeds, *without killing grass.*

It kills poison ivy, poison oak, the brambles (blackberry and raspberry), honeysuckle and over 90 other woody plants. Sprayed on tops and sides of tree stumps, it prevents resprouting. It does not give off vapors that cause injury to rose bushes, tomatoes, flowers or ornamental shrubs. Harmless to humans and animals.

8-oz. can \$0 97
1-qt. can 2 69
1-gal. can 6 89

Weedone Plastic Applicator

49 cts.



Cap makes handy 1/2-oz. measure and fits any screw-top gallon jug. All plastic; no sharp metal edges to cut and scratch hands.

WEEDONE® Brush Killer 32

The Original Low-Volatile Butoxy Ethanol Ester Formulation

Contains 1 1/2 lbs. 2,4-D and 3/8 lb. 2,4,5-T acid equivalent per gallon.

This more potent combination of the two most effective chemicals for killing weeds and woody plants will kill a greater variety than any product containing only one of the chemicals.

Weedone Brush Killer 32 is recommended for use on fence rows, bottom lands, roadsides and any area where both brush and weeds are present.

Kills brambles (blackberry, raspberry, etc.), poison ivy, poison oak, certain species of oaks and pines, wild rose, osage orange, willows, wild cherry, hickory, buckbrush, sagebrush, elderberry, coralberry, honeysuckle and many other woody plants, as well as thistles, knapweed and other perennial weeds.

No vapor injury to nearby susceptible crops; for all practical purposes it is non-volatile.

8-oz. can \$1 27
1-qt. can 3 55
1-gal. can 8 12
5-gal. can \$7.73 per gal.



WEEDONE®

Crab Grass Killer

Contains potassium cyanate

Non-poisonous to humans and animals.

Kills crabgrass and chickweed without killing clover, bluegrass and other desirable grasses.

Can be used on seedling or mature crabgrass.

Harmless to soil. Breaks down to beneficial fertilizer elements. Readily soluble in water. Easily cleaned from sprayer with plain water.

Low in cost; economical to use.

5-oz. can (treats 1000 sq. ft.) \$0 98
20-oz. can (treats 4000 sq. ft.) 2 97
5-lb. can (treats 16,000 sq. ft.) 8 80

WEEDONE CONCENTRATE 48

The ethyl ester formulation

Contains 3 lbs. 2,4-D acid equivalent per gallon.

For use in corn, small grains and other crops. Consistently more effective than the salt formulations in treating perennial weeds and annuals in late stages of growth, during dry weather and under other adverse conditions. Sticks in rain or shine. Mixes with any quantity of water or oil for ground or airplane application. Requires lower amounts of acid per acre than salts for equal results.

Gal.
1-gal. can \$4 59
5-gal. pail 4 29
54-gal. drum 4 02

WEEDAR® 64

An alkanolamine salt formulation

Contains 4 lbs. 2,4-D acid equivalent per gallon.

A water-soluble formulation for treating small annual weeds that are actively growing. Easier on crops than ester formulations. Will not injure adjoining crops except in case of drift. Recommended for pre-emergence spraying.

Gal.
1-gal. can \$4 90
5-gal. pail 4 65
54-gal. drum 4 15



Terra-Lite Brand Vermicu- lite

A growing medium for starting seeds in flats and benches and for rooting cuttings. Seeds germinate faster, root cuttings develop quicker and are stronger when grown in Terra-Lite. Terra-Lite is chemically inert and does not contain any bacteria or fungus. Seeds planted in Terra-Lite are not susceptible to pre-emergence damping-off.

4-qt. bag 40 cts., postage extra 15 cts.;
1½-bus. bag 85 cts., postage extra 20 cts.;
2-bus. bag \$1.90; 10 2-bus. bags \$16.50.



Twist-Ems

The New Handy
Plant-Tie

Dark green strong tapes with wire reinforcing that make perfect plant-ties. For plants, vines and shrubs and arranging flowers.

8-in. bundle (125).....\$0 30
16-in. bundle (125).....60

Write for special quantity prices

Train-Etts

Ideal support for sweet peas, garden peas, pole beans, cucumbers, tomatoes, etc. Revolutionary new trellis netting protects delicate plant tendrils, grows finer, larger flowers and vegetables. Can be hung in five minutes.

No. 3. 60 x 180 in.....\$1 25

Tom Thumb Flats



No. 2. 2-in.
Bands 65
cts. per 100.

No. 2. 2½-in.
Bands, 70
cts. per 100.

No. 2 Flats,
8 cts. each.



Flower Pots

Standard Flower Pots

	Each	Doz.
3-in.....	\$0 05	\$0 55
4-in.....	07	75
5-in.....	10	1 10
6-in.....	15	1 65
7-in.....	20	2 25
8-in.....	Ask	
9-in.....	Ask	
10-in.....	Ask	
12-in.....	Ask	

Plant Stimulants

We have a wide assortment of products that control diseases and hasten growth of all plants . . . such as Du Pont seed treatments, Vitamin tablets, liquid and powdered fertilizers. Most of them are listed and priced on other pages.

Vita-Bands



PICK UP LIKE THIS



SQUEEZE AND PRESS
CORNERS



SET IN PLACE

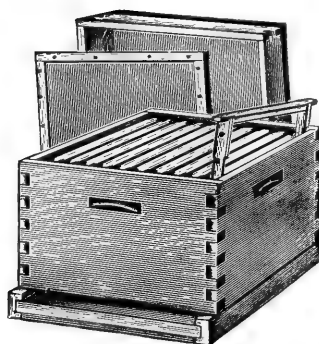
The vigorous, well-balanced growth obtained with Vita-Band Plant Bands plus elimination of transplanting shock will help you bring your plants in for the earlier, higher-priced markets. The nutrient treatment and other unique qualities make the difference. 3 x 3 in., 30 cts. for 25; 85 cts. per 100; \$7.35 per 1000.

Paper Pots



	10	100	1000
2½-in.....	\$0 16	\$1 15	\$8 90
3-in.....	17	1 25	9 30
4-in.....	25	1 70	14 60

We Carry a Complete Line of Lewis Bee Supplies



A STANDARD LEWIS HIVE

Sections. 4¼ x 4¼ x 1½-in. solid. 100, \$3.67.

Same as above 3-split. 100, \$3.70.

H-350. Crim-Wired Foundation. 8½ x 16¾ in. Hoffman. Frames. 10 sheets \$2.05.

Veil. Excelsior wire. \$1.30.

Smoker. Engine. \$2.25.

Smoker. Doctor. \$1.90.

Each standard Hive includes: 1 Metal Cover, 1 Inner Cover, Frames, 1 Hive Body, 1 Standard Bottom Board, 2 V-Shaped Frame Rests, 1 Entrance Reducer and Nails.

H-20122. 1 10-Frame Standard Lewis Beehive. Wt. 30 lbs. \$8.71.

H-20126. 5 10-Frame. Same as above. Wt. 148 lbs. \$40.10.

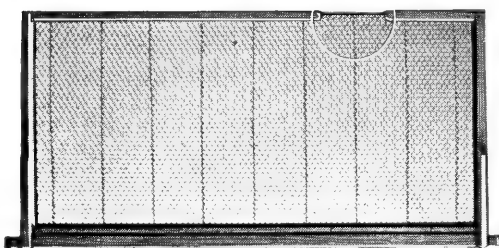
Prices of other sizes and styles upon request.

H-335. 10-Frame Brood Frames. 10 for \$1.75.

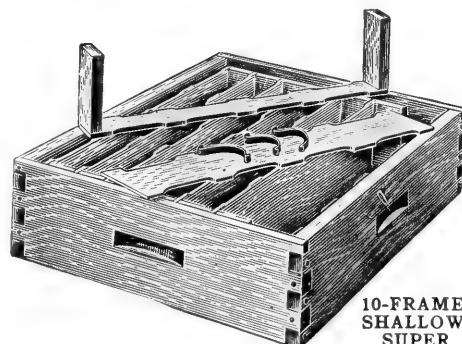
H-336. Shallow Extracting Frames. 5¾ in. deep. 10 for \$1.65.

H-2026. Metal Cover and Inner Cover. \$3.55.

H-20132. 10 Frame 1# Supers \$2.50.



WIRED FOUNDATION



10-FRAME
SHALLOW
SUPER

Lack of space prevents a comprehensive list of items and prices. The above are mere samples. We can supply everything you need for bees. Write or ask for big new Lewis Catalog.



NO-SEED HORMONE *Blossom-set*

For TOMATOES

Grow earlier, larger, meatier, more delicious tomatoes . . . more on each plant . . . with No-Seed Blossom-set, approved hormone spray that's easy to use. Just mix with water and spray. No-Seed Blossom-set stops blossom-drop.

4-oz. bottle (makes 1 gal.) 75 cts.; pt. (makes 4 gals.) \$1.75; Agric. Concentrate (makes 50 gals.) \$5.95.

"A Product of Science"

BERRY-SET

A NEW HORMONE SPRAY FOR BIGGER STRAWBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES

1/2 oz. 25 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; 3 ozs. \$1.00

Ammate Weed Killer

SPRAY ONCE—KILLS POISON IVY

Safe, easy, quick—du Pont Ammate kills *permanently*. No permanent sterilization effect on soil when used in recommended dosages. However, it can be used in higher concentrations for permanent kill of weeds in driveways, walks, etc. Offers advantages possessed by no other weed killer. Non-flammable, non-explosive; residue on sprayed foliage is not harmful to humans, pets, or livestock. Effective in the kill of many other troublesome weeds. 2 lbs. \$1.00; 6 lbs. \$2.70.



DU PONT DAIRY CATTLE SPRAY

(Wettable Powder)

For control of certain insects infesting dairy cattle and dairy premises.

Active ingredient is Methoxychlor which has taken the place of DDT preparations for dairy cattle and dairy premises.

Du Pont Dairy Cattle Spray is designed specially for dairy uses. It will not tend to contaminate the milk of treated herds. It is a residual insecticide. Spray deposits remain active for several weeks. Flies resting on treated animals pick up enough of this insecticide to kill them within several minutes to a few hours.

At Store: 4 ozs. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.20; 4 lbs. \$4.00.

BIRD CAGES

Cage 915. 13 1/8 in. long; 9 in. deep; 15 in. high. Baked silver or red enamel; removable bound plastic guards; hooded crystal plastic cups. Removable drawer and bottom.

Stand S-950. 5 ft. 6 1/2 in. high. Baked silver or red enamel up-rights.

Cage 915 \$6 00

Stand S-950 4 96

Cage and Stand 10 20

Stand S-400. 5 ft. 4 1/2 in. high.

Cage 415 10 15

Stand S-400 6 00

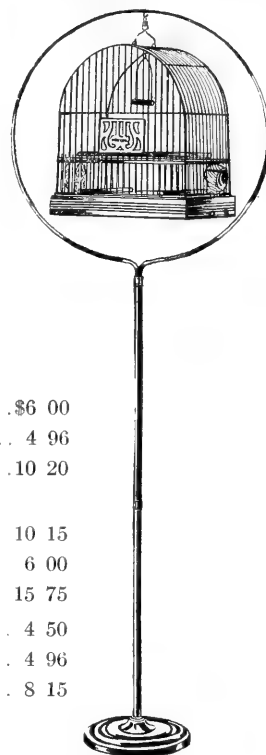
Cage and Stand 15 75

T-Cage 4 50

Stand S-950 4 96

Cage and Stand 8 15

(Illustrated at Right)



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USE REVERSE SIDE IN CASE IT IS NECESSARY TO WRITE A LETTER

WITNESS SHEET COMPANY
THE SINGAPORE

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The Two 1953 All-America Winners

CHRYSLER IMPERIAL. Plant Pat. App. for

A gorgeous new rose that you should not miss. Tapering maroon buds and very large vivid crimson blooms of exhibition form, lasting well when cut. The plant is compact and sturdy, with dark semi-glossy foliage. \$3.00 each.

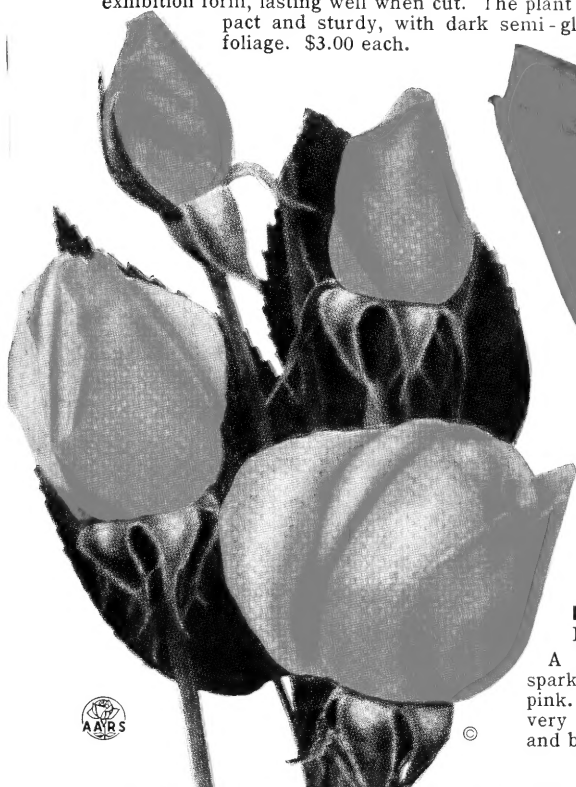


**CHRYSLER
IMPERIAL**

MA PERKINS

Plant Pat. 1143

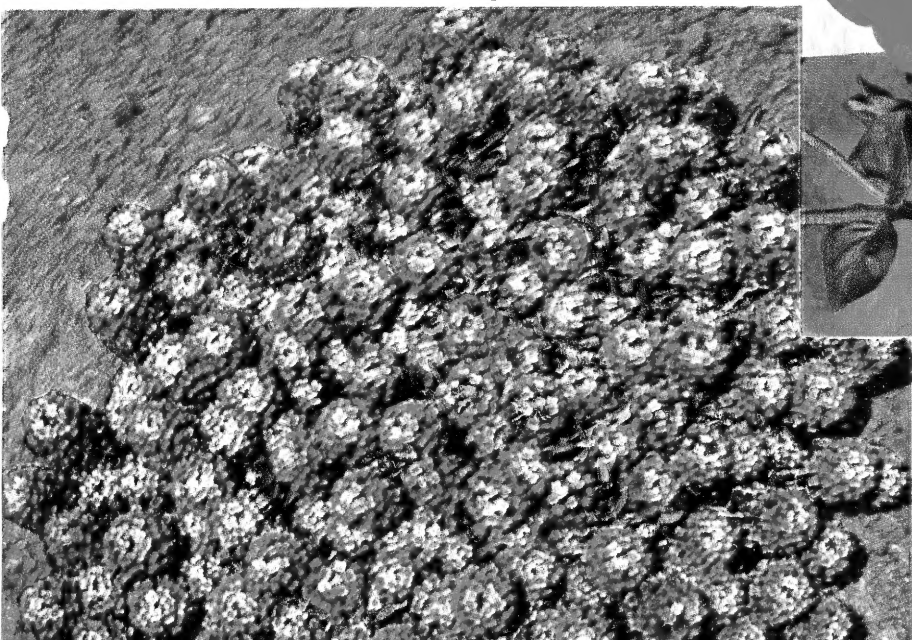
A new Floribunda of sparkling salmon-shell-pink. Nicely formed and very fragrant. Vigorous and bushy. \$2.25 each.



The Two All-America Winners for 1953

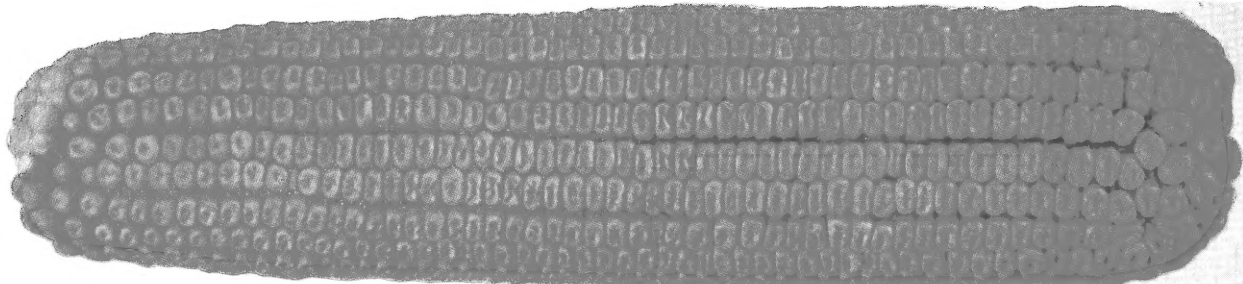
ALYSSUM, ROYAL CARPET

The flowers are violet or royal purple, and the plants make a sheet of color that conceals the foliage. Growing only about 2 inches tall, each plant spreads to about 10 or 12 inches across. Makes a very fine ground cover or low edging for beds and borders. Ideal for rock and wall gardens. Pkt. 35 cts.



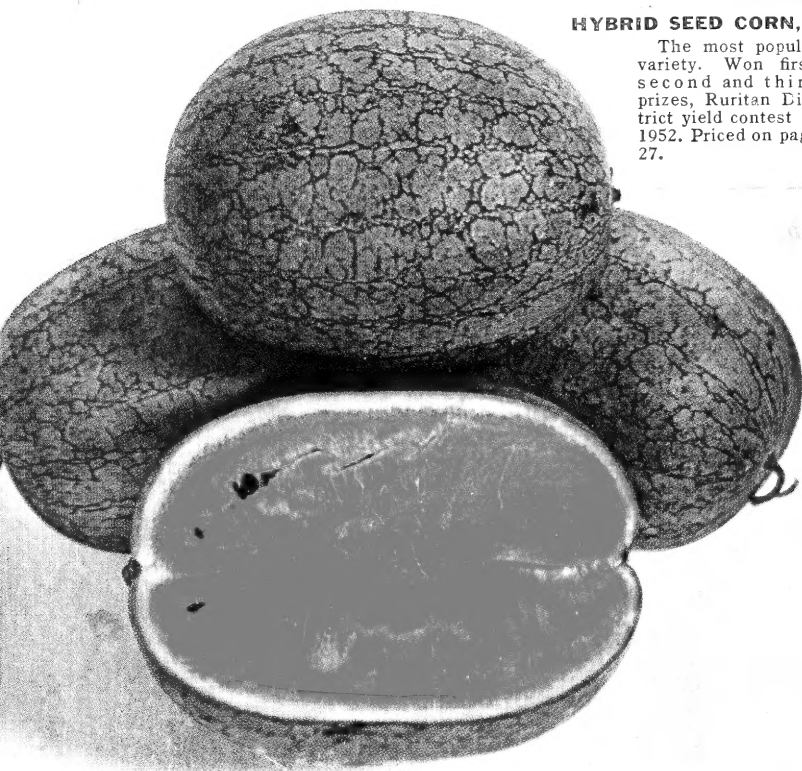
PETUNIA, COMANCHE

A new hybrid with bold single flowers of rich scarlet-red carried well above the foliage. Always comes true to color; always in bloom. Vigorous, bushy plants about 15 inches tall and wide. Useful for beds and borders, for pots and plant boxes. When cut for indoor arrangements, the flowers last a long time. Pkt. 35 cts.



HYBRID SEED CORN, U. S. 13

The most popular variety. Won first, second and third prizes, Ruritan District yield contest in 1952. Priced on page 27.



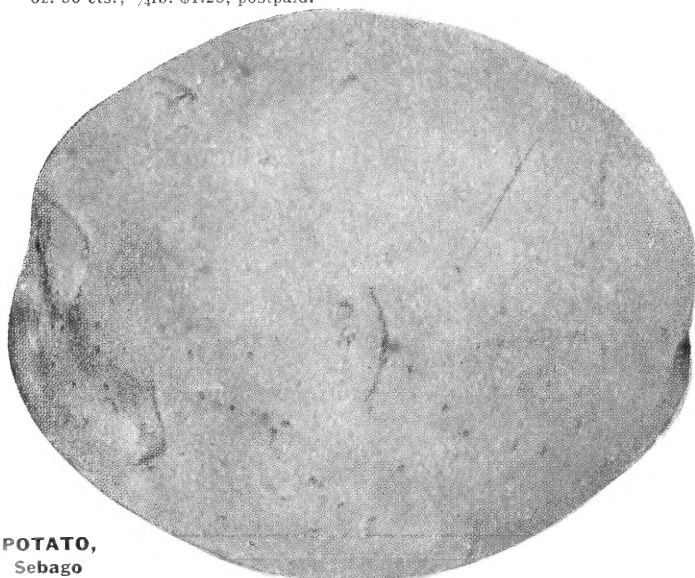
WATERMELON, New Hampshire Midget

Developed especially for the family-size refrigerator. Only 6 inches across, weighing up to 6 pounds. Very early; prolific. Firm flesh of good flavor. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; 1/4 lb. \$1.25, postpaid.



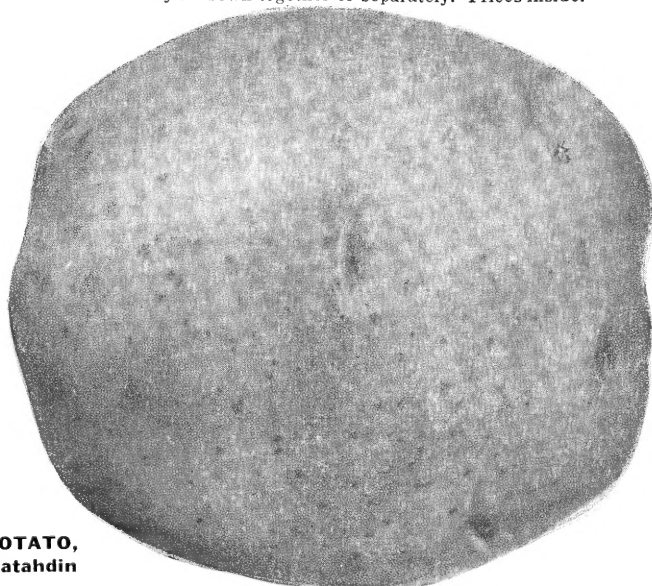
TIMOTHY and CLOVER

Both of these grasses remain very popular with farmers. May be sown together or separately. Prices inside.



POTATO, Sebago

A new late, blight-resistant Potato. Compares with Green Mountain in quality and yield. Ask for price.



POTATO, Katahdin

Second only to Cobbler in popularity. An excellent yielder. Ask for price.